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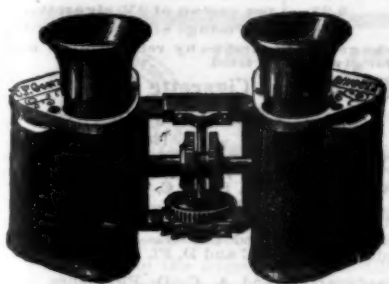
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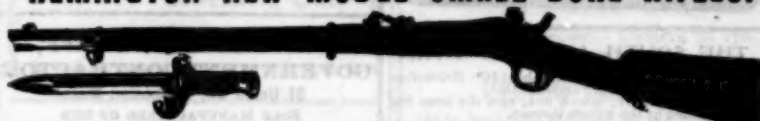


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14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K,
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15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, D, Plattsburg Bar-
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K, L and M, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; B, Fort Ethan Allen,
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16th Inf., 17th Inf., 18th Inf., 19th Inf., 20th Inf., 21st Inf.,
22d Inf., 23d Inf.—At Manila.

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In a report to the Surgeon-General, Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon of the Department of the Pacific, states that, as has been previously reported, there is an abundance of medical property to supply not only all of the hospitals now established in the archipelago, but all that may be established in the near future; in short, there is not the slightest necessity for outside aid. Dr. Greenleaf says: "As to the expediency of accepting and transporting it at Government expense, I have no opinion to express. The call for nurses, for such property as pajamas, etc., is a natural one; they or the hospital men who are asso-

ciated with them are held to personal accountability for all movable public property sent into their wards; losses by pilfering and misuse, etc., are common and in most cases unavoidable; and rather than pay for these losses or go through the troublesome routine of officially explaining them, they long for more bedding, pajamas, etc., to make them good, and when they, and possibly even medical officers, are approached by ladies or others who are desirous of assisting the sick soldiers, they give expression to this longing; I do not believe nurses or doctors ever initiate such action. There is not even a need for games, etc., at the hospitals and I have an ample hospital fund from which such things can be bought, but there is a need for writing materials, stationery, postage, money for favorable messages and many other little matters of this kind, for which the Government does not make official provision. The Ladies' Aid Society here has often consulted me, and I have advised them as above."

Both the War and Navy Departments are at present paying considerable attention to the question of high explosives, and are having conducted exhaustive tests of the recently invented marseite. Senator Proctor has introduced a bill in the Senate appropriating \$500,000 for the purchase by the Government of the right to manufacture the high explosive thorite, but it is understood the Ordnance Departments are for the present opposed to making the purchase, believing that a more satisfactory explosive can be obtained. Some apprehension is felt by Rear-Admiral O'Neil that the ammonia in thorite may corrode metals, and in order to settle this point Lieut. Strauss, in charge of the naval proving ground, has been directed to make experiments along this line. Marseite, the later invention, will be tested by the Navy in the near future. A large quantity of this explosive will be shipped to the Philippine Islands for tests in actual warfare.

The military programme for the year in India includes the rearmament of the native army and volunteers with the magazine rifle, rearmament of mountain batteries, and the reorganization of horse, field and mountain batteries. Military factories are to be improved and apparatus provided for the making of lyddite. Experiments will be made with war balloons, and the ambulance and hospital services will be improved.

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The Transvaal authorities are evidently recruiting actively in Europe, according to the British "United Service Gazette." It estimates that from four to five hundred Europeans pass through Lorenzo Marques every month to join the Boer forces. The French steamer Gironde recently carried an unusually large contingent of volunteers. They were mostly Frenchmen and Dutchmen, with a few Belgians, and one or two other nationalities were also represented. The "Gazette" holds that when peace is restored, no matter what the circumstances or conditions may be, the Transvaal will have become the resort of all the human scum of France, Holland and Belgium. Whoever has the government of the country will have trouble from this source.

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1286 F St., N. W., Wash., D. C.knots under water and that there is enough compressed
air in the tanks to supply the necessary number of men
for running the craft with fresh air for thirty hours, if
the air is not used for any other purpose, such as empty-
ing the submerged tanks. It was demonstrated in one
of the recent tests that the Holland is capable of diving
to a depth of twenty feet in eight seconds. It can stay
at sea under an emergency for a week. Such has been
the interest excited in this submarine vessel that Japan,
as usual one of the leading nations, has directed her
military attaché in Washington to carefully examine
into the merits of the vessel. On April 7 he was allowed
to be present on the Holland during one of the official
tests. Attaches of other nations also are taking great
interest in the little craft. Mr. Goschen, 1st Lord of the
Admiralty, in reply to a question by the House of Com-
mons with reference to submarine boats, disparaged
them except as weapons of defense, and said: "It seems
certain that a reply to this weapon must be looked for in
other directions than in building submarine boats our-
selves, for, clearly, one submarine boat cannot fight
another."Unconsciously we have added to the already copious
and forceful vocabulary of our India contemporary,
the "Civil and Military Gazette" of the city of Lahore
which, congratulating us for calling the South African
war correspondents to account for their absurd descrip-
tions, which we called exaggeration and flubdub, says:
"We never met flubdub before, but it is a beautiful
word."Not the least unpleasant phase of the recent strike in
New York, where strikers seized the dam controlling the
water supply of the metropolis, was the international
character given to the trouble by the meddling of the
Italian consul-general, who considered it part of his
official duties to project himself into the controversy.
If the peace of the community and the health of millions
are to be menaced by foreign laborers who may think
they have rights because they have behind them the
quasi support of their own government, it may be high
time to inquire whether it would not be a wise thing
for contractors to be kept from employing on public
works any persons who are not bona fide citizens of the
United States. When members of a commonwealth take
up arms and defy the laws to secure an increase of pay
or to protest against a decrease of it, they place them-
selves in a position where they cannot reasonably look
for the assistance of any power outside of the United
States Government, and it is only the boldest presump-
tion or the grossest ignorance of the scope of his official
powers that can explain the interference of a foreign
consul in such a situation. There was but one piece of
advice the Italian consul could give his misguided coun-
trymen, and that was to cease their opposition to the
laws. Instead of that he appears to have co-operated with
the Italians in their attempt to accomplish their purposes
by threats of violence. No terms whatever should be
made with men who are defying the law, a fact which
should be well understood by the representative of a
foreign government.In the "Fortnightly Review" for March, W. A. Ballie-
Grohman presents a serious indictment against the Eng-
lish service rifle as the cause of the defeats the British
have suffered in South Africa. As compared with the
Mauser, the Mannlicher and the Lee-straight-pull it
has, he tells us, "the lowest muzzle velocity, worst tra-
jectory, least penetration, by a long way the slowest
fire when once the magazine is emptied, weakest breech
bolt, least rigid woodwork, worst trigger pull, and worst
sights when they are properly aligned." It is the heav-
iest rifle, and the ammunition is not always reliable,
as certain issues "amounting to some hundred millions
of cartridges" are dangerous, as experience has shown.
Finally it is by far the most expensive of any service
arm in the world, costing fifty per cent. more than the
Mauser 1888 model. In the contest at the National
Rifle Association meeting in 1899, open to other than
the British service rifle, nearly all the prize winners
used foreign rifles. A great number of the British
service rifles in South Africa are badly sighted, and
250,000 new sights have been sent out to replace the
defective ones. Mr. Baillie-Grohman also states that
the British infantry "has never distinguished itself by
its marksmanship," and it seems impossible to teach
Tommy Atkins to judge distances. In the Kaffir war,
according to Col. Welford, the 80,000 shots fired in one
engagement brought down only twenty-five of the enemy.
At Lundby (1864), according to Moltke, the Russians
with 327 shots killed and wounded 88 Danes. The 554
British troops at Majuba Hill, armed with breech-
loaders, were routed by a Boer force mostly armed with
muzzle-loaders. In an attack on an armored train in
South Africa British regulars fired at point blank range
with rifles sighted for 1,000 yards, carrying the bullets
twenty to twenty-five feet over the heads of the enemy.
The author of this article is a civilian who has, so he
tells us, had exceptional opportunities to study rifle-
shooting, both military and civilian, in many of the
principal countries of Europe and in North America.
Another critic of the British service who writes anonym-
ously in the same magazine, insists that a complete
change is required in the education and training of the
higher grade officers of the Army. According to still
a third critic, Col. Lonsdale Hale, the peace training of
the British army has not been wisely directed. Out
of this storm of criticism against the military service
of England good will no doubt come, and we shall look
for important changes as the result of the humiliating
experiences in South Africa.The poetic flights of Will Stokes of the U. S. Marine
Corps, which have appeared from time to time in the
Army and Navy Journal, are copied by other publica-
tions without credit with a frequency which indicates
the worth of Mr. Stokes's muse, if it does not indi-
cate an over careful conscience in some of our contem-
poraries or their correspondents. In the New York
"Evening Journal" of April 11 appeared a poem under
the following caption: "In the Philippine Campaign,
by George W. Edgar, Company D, 4th U. S. Infantry.
These verses were mailed to the New York 'Evening
Journal' from the Philippine Islands as a warning to
the United States soldiers who may be called upon to
go there next year." The poem which follows is, with
a few verbal changes, the poem by Will Stokes which
we published on September 2, 1899, under the heading
"Hints for the Next Campaign." His poem, "The
Girl Behind the Man Behind the Gun," first published
in our issue of June 17, 1899, has been copied all over
the country and has been set to music, copyrighted
without authority and issued by two publishing houses.
It was given out several Sundays ago as the musical
supplement to the New York "Journal," and also ap-
peared in a monthly magazine, without credit to us or
the author, and without authority of either the original
author or publisher.A correspondent of the New York "Tribune," prais-
ing the patrol system in Manila, says that much of the
credit for it is due to the Provost Marshal General,
Col. Williston, and the Chief of Police, Major Tiernon.

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(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

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GEN. SCHWAN ON THE 4TH CAVALRY.

In a commendatory letter to Lieut.-Col. E. M. Hayes, 4th Cav., dated Manila, Feb. 16, 1900, Gen. Theodore Schwan speaks of the work performed by Hayes's cavalry in the expedition undertaken by Schwan's brigade south of Manila from Jan. 4 till Feb. 8. The command of Col. Hayes was made up of a squadron, each of the 4th Cav. and the 11th Vol. Cav., with the 30th Vol. Infantry under Col. Cornelius Gardener. He also speaks of the splendid work done by other regiments, including two battalions of the 37th, the 38th, the 39th and the 40th Vols., which were attached for a time to the brigade. Gen. Schwan says the "cavalry command deserves special notice and commendation." His tribute to its efficiency ought to put beyond all question the value of cavalry in the Philippines. Gen. Schwan says:

"The gratifying result of the expedition's operations was, in a large measure, the work of the cavalry command. It involved long marches under a tropical sun. The marches, mostly over the roughest conceivable trails and frequently interrupted by combats with the enemy, were performed on short allowances of food. For those organizations which served in the brigade throughout its existence they aggregated some 260 miles, exclusive of side trips, the greatest distance, Gen. Schwan believes, ever passed over by any one expedition in our island possessions. Yet the marches of this expedition were cheerfully performed, and with a minimum of straggling."

"The operations of Hayes' cavalry," writes Gen. Schwan, "were, throughout the campaign, marked by the rapidity and suddenness of movement which should be the distinguishing characteristics of that arm. It drove the enemy from its trenches near Muntin Lupa in the first engagement of the campaign, it moved from Binan across the island to Naic in three days, engaging and driving the enemy at Silang, Indang, and near Naic, stopping at Indang long enough to scout to the towns of Mendez, Unez and Alfonso. It dashed from Santo Tomas to Rosario, taking San Pablo and Tison and driving the enemy before it in several skirmishes; it marched on Batangas and thence by Tison, Candelaria, Sariaya to Tayabas and Lucban, each name of which records entrenched resistance to its passage. A distance of 300 miles was covered by the time it reached Santa Cruz, much of it by barest mountain trails, on no forage but what could be gathered in the country, and with no opportunity to shoe the animals made barefoot by the roughness of the work. All this constitutes a record for cavalry marching and fighting which reflects the greatest credit on the cavalry command, and of which each man of it should be justly proud. A sense of duty impels me, and it affords me great pleasure, to express to you and through you to the officers and men of the cavalry command my sincere thanks for their soldierly conduct on this trying campaign."

RETIREMENTS WITH ONE HIGHER GRADE.

Bills authorizing the retirement of regular officers who may have served in the civil and the Spanish-American wars with one higher grade, have been returned to the Military Committees of the Senate and the House, with the approval of the War Department. There was, however, a proviso excepting those who had been promoted as brigadier-generals for retirement only. Since receiving them back, neither committee has shown any disposition to report them. The House Committee has since reported the Appropriation Bill and the War Department Reorganization Bill, but without any provision regulating retirements. A bill has also been reported changing the status of chaplains and providing for the advancement of the adjutant-general to the grade of major-general and for the retirement of Gen. Shafter as a major-general. Within two years a score of officers have been

made brigadier and major generals solely to retire them with a higher grade. Admitting that these favors were well deserved, it would, nevertheless, seem more equitable to fix by legislation a rule of retirement that would apply to every grade.

On Dec. 31, 1899, there were 329 officers in the service who entered the service in the civil war, and of these about two hundred served also in the late war with Spain. The last one of these will be retired in fifteen years. Nineteen retire this year, three in 1901, twenty-five in 1902, thirty-one in 1903, twelve in 1904, thirty-three in 1905, forty-four in 1906, thirty-seven in 1907, twenty-five in 1908, fourteen in 1909, nine in 1910, nine in 1911, six in 1912, one each in 1914 and 1915. Even though all active and retired should receive the benefit of the proposed law the average annual increase would be only \$12,620. This is the law for the Navy. Why should not the Army be dealt with as liberally? Has not its losses in battle been as great and its hardships and privations been as great? Every issue of the Congressional Record shows that the military committees are considering private bills. Would it not be more fair to give consideration first to classes and not to individual claims? The greater number of our officers are serving in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Alaska and the Philippines. Influence like the power of gravity is inversely as the square of the distance. Who is there to speak for our veteran officers in our distant dependencies? Congressmen are not devoid of feeling. But committees are machines that only grind the grist which is put in their hoppers.

BUSHMEN AS FIGHTERS.

The patriotic enthusiasm which attended the British government's request of the Australians for a further contingent of 2,000 bushmen was all very fine, but it is much easier to talk of raising bodies of bushmen than to raise them. In the first place, the Australian bushman is a rapidly dying type as much so as our American Indian. There was a corps of bushmen raised some time ago in New South Wales for service in Africa, but this body included a large proportion of men who could merely ride well and shoot straight. If those two qualities constitute a bushman, then almost every rural Australian is worthy a place in the corps and an almost unlimited number might be raised from the colonies. But the real bushman who could read the face of the country like a book is the product of life-long training amid special surroundings. The South Wales corps contains some genuine "bushies" but it will be difficult if not impossible to raise a further two thousand bona fide bushmen in Australia. As interesting as the question of raising these men is the ultimate purpose of their employment. It would almost seem that this demand for bushmen points to the anticipation by the English of guerrilla warfare when the Boer forces have been beaten in the field. To meet such a contingency it is doubtful whether better material than the bushman could be obtained in the broad reaches of the British Empire.

But it must be remembered that the Boers are not the guerrilla stamp of men. Their ties are all with their farms and families and stock and "once they are assured in their own minds," says a British service contemporary, "that there is to be no confiscation after the war and interference with their personal liberty, they will hardly belie their dispositions and take to the ranges and fastnesses in any numbers to prolong a useless resistance and close the door to reconciliation." The whole question hinges on the ability of the English to assure the Boers, whose confidence in British promises, never great at the best, was rudely shaken by the Jameson raid. Nothing short of the extermination of Messrs. Rhodes and Chamberlain will probably ever bring assurance to the Transvaalers. The Boers are reported to be introducing into their service a class of men who will bring an element of discontent into South Africa whether the Transvaal wins or loses as it is expected to do. Those are the foreign volunteers now flocking into the Dutch republic. After the war they may become arrogant and exacting and demand a larger share in the government than even the Outlanders asked for. The Transvaal is a country of limited resources in which trades and business enterprises are not diversified or numerous and it promises to puzzle even the long head of Oom Paul if he survives the strain of the conflict, to provide means to keep the "foreign legionaries" from becoming a burden on the country. Most of the outsiders who are fighting under the Boer flag are adventurers of the first water who would not scruple to demand a large price for the services they rendered the country in its hour of peril nor hesitate to put into operation the most hazardous undertakings to secure their share of the spoils.

A FRENCH VIEW OF WEST POINT.

The "Armee et Marine," the illustrated weekly service paper of France, devotes a large portion of its issue of March 25 to an article on the Military Academy at West Point, accompanying the text with excellent large half-tone illustrations of guard mount, of a cavalry parade, of artillery manoeuvres, of cadet construction of a bridge of boats, and of the preparations for breaking camp, together with a fine likeness of Lieut.-Col. Otto L. Hein, Commandant. The history of the Academy is traced from its foundation, and the nature of the studies pursued is explained. "The number and the difficulty of the literary and scientific attainments," it says, "which must be the portion of the successful cadet are increasing each year." It speaks of the admission to the Academy of representatives of other countries, but says that the number of these is kept down to the lowest possible figure by the government "which is jealous

of its military institutions." The instruction at the Academy is pushed in a very active way. The reviews, the cannon firing, the sighting of guns take a predominant place in the curriculum.

The cadets of West Point are made familiar with the manoeuvres of infantry, of cavalry and artillery, with the studies of permanent fortification and the handling of pieces of ordnance. It says that the severity of the semi-annual examinations to which the cadets are subjected is shown by the fact that 25 per cent of the candidates fail at the first of these and that "hardly a half of the rest succeed in attaining their brevet." "Different from our military schools," it says, "the Academy of West Point is not only free, but the students receive a certain sum." It notes that athletic contests are held in high honor at West Point as they are at Woolwich, England, and quotes the last report of the superintendent on the satisfactory results obtained in baseball, polo, football, etc. It concludes its very interesting account by showing how the Army of the United States in an emergency is compelled to make up its army "from all sorts of elements of which the large majority have not the least idea of the military metier. That is why the American Government directs all its efforts toward the instruction of its officers upon whom the responsibility will fall the more heavily as they are destined to have troops under them with scarcely any knowledge of military matters." The statement by our French contemporary that we have "no special school for artillery" will be a surprise to our artillery officers.

ABSURD SPECULATIONS.

The daily newspapers with their customary loose appreciation of the meaning of a military situation have been basing all sorts of absurd speculations on the reported call for reinforcements by Gens. Bell and Young in the Philippines. It seems to be the current idea in certain editorial sanctums that a suicidality of troops under command of an officer cannot be affected by sickness and the hundred other accidents of the service until a replenishment is necessary without involving a menace from the enemy. The fact that reinforcements have been asked when viewed from the proper military standpoint may mean not renewed vigor in the insurrection but the decline of it. Suppose the troops under Gens. Bell and Young engaged in long and laborious marches in pursuit of the rebels to have returned to headquarters, with the insurgent bands scattered and with the hopes of the rebels crushed.

After the hard work, the deprivations, the battles with the elements, so many men might have to be sent to the hospital or relieved from duty for one reason or another that a demand might have to be made to keep the strength up to its old figure. The sending of the men asked for would not argue new life in the rebels, it would really mean that the crushing of them had entailed losses that had to be made good. Gen. Otis as it appears, requires a few more men, but he is never worried by "calls for reinforcements," which are frequent enough to become an old story and incapable of distressing him in the least. The papers that try to create a panic by magnifying such conventional features of a campaign seem to take it for granted that their "intelligent readers" are unaware that there is a continual shifting of troops in such a campaign as the one Gen. Otis is conducting. Our weekly reports from the Philippines give a clear idea of the movement constantly going on among our troops in the Philippines. In fact, it is safe to say there has been more shifting of commands since the backbone of the rebellion was broken by the cleaning out of Northern Luzon, and detachments have been sent here and there for garrisons or to this or that island to suppress brigandage, than prevailed while operations were directed against the rebels, organized force where there was a definite military objective.

SILVER SERVICE FOR THE ALBANY.

The committee of citizens of Albany, N. Y., appointed to secure a silver service for the U. S. S. Albany, soon to arrive in the United States from England, have decided upon a set finished in French gray, oxidized. The punch bowl has a capacity of 48 pints. It stands on an ebony base, on which is a silver plate inscribed: "Presented to the cruiser Albany." On one side of the bowl is the Albany and on the opposite side the old Albany, or U. S. S. Corvette, a two-masted sailing ship. The silver bowl rests on the ebony on standards formed of sturgeons. There are 24 goblets, a platter for roasts and game, two entree dishes, two oval jardiniere, a vegetable dish and two candelabras. In addition to the larger dishes there will be six round bon-bon dishes, six salts and salt spoons, six peppers and six vases, on all of which local symbolical decorations will prevail.

The "Financial Review," in an article on the New York Street Cleaning Department, says: "The reappointment as deputy of Capt. Francis M. Gibson is most gratifying to the entire community. No official in the employ of the Municipal Government has earned a more deserved reputation for the strict and satisfactory performance of his duties. As the right hand of the lamented Col. Waring, Capt. Gibson disciplined the entire army of street cleaners, and it was to his efforts that the 'white winged' force became so efficient. Under his direct supervision the wonderful change in the condition of the streets was first brought about and the remarkably clean and consequently improved sanitary condition, which to-day has made our thoroughfares in that respect the model of the world, is the result of his plans."

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will begin the consideration of the naval appropriation bill at its next regular meeting on April 24. It is expected that there will be many changes made in the bill as introduced in the House. The debate on it in the House we give elsewhere.

On April 16 the Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported the House bill H. R. 8582, making appropriation for the Army for the next fiscal year. As reported to the Senate the bill carries a total appropriation of \$125,832,436.67. This is in excess of the amount carried by the bill as it passed the House. The House bill gave an appropriation of \$112,186,494.55, which is somewhat short of the estimates made by the War Department, which amounted to a total of \$129,000,901.56.

The Senate has indefinitely postponed S. 3600, for the relief of the estate of Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Lawton, as the matter has been adjusted by the War Department.

The Senate has adopted the joint resolution, drawn originally by Mr. Mason, appropriating \$25,000 for bronze medals for distribution among the men and officers of the North Atlantic squadron.

The Senate has passed S. 1018, which provides \$100,000 for the establishment of a Soldiers' Home at Castle Pinckney, in Charleston Harbor, or some other eligible site in or near that city. Also S. 3283, which authorizes the President to appoint and retire Isaac R. Dunkelberger, late a captain, 1st U. S. Cav., U. S. A.

The Senate has agreed to the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Pettigrew: "That the President is requested, if not incompatible with public interest, to inform the Senate whether persons have been executed in Puerto Rico by the Spanish method of garrote since he has been governing that country as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States; and if so, the President is requested to inform the Senate why this mode of execution was adopted."

The Senate passed without amendment the bills granting an increase of pension to \$40 to Lillian Capron, widow of Allyn K. Capron, late captain Troop L, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav., and to Agnes K. Capron, widow of Allyn Capron, late captain, 1st U. S. Art. In the House these bills caused a great deal of debate, and were finally amended and laid aside to be reported with favorable recommendation. The pension to Lillian Capron was amended to \$30 per month, on the statement of the House pension committee that in their judgment that is as much as ought to be allowed to the widow of an officer of this rank and grade. The pension granted to Agnes K. Capron was finally made \$25 per month, on the ground that she is possessed of a certain amount of property and has received a life insurance of \$4,000, which should make her income in all equal to that given by the pension to Lillian Capron. The eminent merit and services of both Capt. Capron was pointed out as reason for higher pensions, but it was held that it was better to keep within the usual limit of pensions for this rank. From this action of the House the Senate at a later date dissented, and Senators Gallinger, Shoup and Lindsay were appointed as a conference committee.

The Senate has passed pension bills granting increase to \$50 per month to Annie D. M. Wood, widow of the late Comdr. Edward Parker Wood, U. S. N.; to Edith Lockwood Sturdy, widow of Edward William Sturdy, late lieutenant-commander, U. S. N.; to Mary Corinne Blandin, widow of Lieut. John Joseph Blandin, late U. S. N., and granting increase to \$40 to Helen G. Heiner, widow of the late Capt. Robert G. Heiner, Co. A, 1st U. S. Inf. It has laid aside for favorable report to the House bills granting increase to \$50 per month to Cornelia De Peyster Black, widow of Henry M. Black, late colonel, U. S. A., and to Jerusha W. Sturgis, widow of Samuel D. Sturgis, late brigadier-general, U. S. V.; increase to \$40 to Julia M. Edie, widow of John R. Edie, captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.; and increase to \$30 to Eudora S. Kelly, widow of James R. Kelly, late captain, 3d Art., U. S. A.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported without amendment the bill granting increase of pension to Frances C. De Russy; and with amendment the bill granting a pension to Anna C. White, widow of Thornton F. White, late A. A. Surg., U. S. A.

The Senate Committee on Pensions report that they find no just ground for the passage of S. 2501, granting increase of pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war, and recommend its indefinite postponement. This bill proposes to increase the pension of the 5,027 survivors of the Mexican war from \$8 to \$12 per month. This would increase the pension roll to the amount of \$241,296 per annum, and it is believed that if this bill should become a law a similar demand would be made in behalf of the widows, thus almost trebling the amount.

The Senate has, however, passed H. R. 6959, to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act granting an increase of pension to soldiers of the Mexican war in certain cases," approved January 5, 1893. The original Mexican pension act, which granted a service pension of \$8 per month, was amended, granting an increase to \$12 per month to all the soldiers of that war who were in extreme physical suffering or destitution, provided their names were on the rolls at that time. Since that time a few of those soldiers have been added to the rolls, and this bill simply provides that the provisions of the act of January 5, 1893, granting the right of an increase to \$12 per month, shall be extended to them.

Senator Foraker has submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$276,880 for clerical help and messenger service in the War Department, intended to be proposed by him in the Army appropriation bill.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported an amendment to the Naval appropriation bill authorizing the President to purchase from the Government of Spain, for a sum not to exceed \$200,000, the 10,000-ton steel floating drydock belonging to that Government, and now in the harbor of Havana.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported with several amendments H. R. 4742, to amend section 1225 of Revised Statutes so as to provide for detail of active or retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in schools. The most important amendment provides that no detail shall be made under the provisions of the act unless the officers and noncommissioned officers to be detailed are willing to accept such position.

The Senate has agreed to a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the Senate, first, what was the total number of commissioned naval officers on Dec. 31, 1899; the number on shore duty, on leave of absence or on furlough, or under orders than to sea or shore duty. Also to a resolution asking for a report of the number of colored and Indian soldiers, or persons partly of African or Indian descent, in the National Soldiers' Homes and national insane asylums.

Senator Pettigrew has submitted an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill proposing to appropriate \$150,000 for rebuilding and enlarging Fort Meade, S. Dak.

President McKinley has sent to the Senate a commu-

nication stating that the time remaining before May 1, when the Porto Rico bill takes effect, appears to be insufficient for the proper selection to fill the important civil offices provided for by the act. Authority can not well be given at present by temporary appointments of the existing officers, as many of them are officers of the Army. Section 1222 of the Revised Statutes would prevent them from accepting such temporary appointments under the penalty of losing their commissions. Senator Foraker has, in view of the President's statement, introduced a resolution, S. R. 116, to provide for this contingency, which covers all the points mentioned and allows Army officers to carry out civil duties in this case, without loss of commission.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 4124—Mr. Foraker: For the relief of acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A. Whereas the inadequacy of the Medical Corps has compelled the employment of many civilian physicians as contract surgeons, and time was not afforded to thoroughly consider the conditions of their employment, whereby grave injustice has resulted to them; and stipulations in their contracts provided for commutation of quarters, as well as for pay while on leave of absence, either sick or ordinary, all of which was finally denied by a decision of the Controller of the Treasury Department and withheld; and said acting assistant surgeons are not eligible to membership in such military organizations as the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic because they were not commissioned officers, to relieve such unjust discrimination and to give a proper recognition to their patriotism, services, hardships, and exposures, as well as to give pay and emoluments due them under the provisions of their contracts, the following bill is introduced: That acting assistant surgeons shall be entitled to leave of absence, commutation of quarters and all other rights and privileges, except pay, the same as attaches to commissioned officers of the Army of grade of 1st lieutenant; that all appointed since May 1, 1898, shall be entitled to file claims for any salary withheld for any leave granted by proper authority, or for commutation of quarters due under provision of their contracts; that acting assistant surgeons shall have preference for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, Navy, and Marine-Hospital Corps over applicants who have had no previous service; that those who were honorably discharged by annulment of their contracts shall be commissioned by the President as acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A., with the rank of 1st lieutenant, said commission to begin and expire on the day of termination of such acting assistant surgeon's contract; that acting assistant surgeons shall be hereafter entitled to admission to and the privileges of inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

S. 4197—Mr. Penrose: Provides for the construction of a revenue cutter for use at Philadelphia, Pa.

S. 4201—Mr. Hawley: To advance Bvt. Major Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, U. S. A., to the rank of Major General, retired.

H. R. 1069: Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Chandler to the Naval Appropriation Bill, H. R. 10460, of which the following is a summary: That the permanent astronomical force at the Naval Observatory shall consist of an astronomical director with salary of \$5,000, four astronomers and three assistant astronomers with salaries ranging from \$4,000 to \$2,000, and such computers, clerks, etc., as may be authorized. Director and astronomers to be appointed as required to fill vacancies in corps of professors of mathematics now at Observatory, and hereafter no new appointments to be made of professors of mathematics in the Navy for duty at Naval Observatory. Directors, astronomers and assistants to be appointed by the President with consent of the Senate; also a director of the Nautical Almanac with salary of \$5,000. The President may, in his discretion, defer making the latter appointment so long as a professor of mathematics is available as director. The President shall appoint from persons not officers of the U. S. A. a board of nine visitors to the Naval Observatory, six to be astronomers of high standing and three eminent citizens; appointment to be for three years, except initial appointments for shorter term, so that two astronomers and one member not an astronomer shall retire each year. Members of board to receive actual expenses but no compensation. Board to make one annual visit to the Observatory and not to exceed two other visits as deemed needful, and to report at least once a year to the Secretary of the Navy as to condition and efficiency of Observatory, etc. The board may also recommend to the Secretary of the Navy persons suitable to fill position of officer of the Observatory.

H. R. 10655—Mr. Stevens: To extend additional home-stead rights to soldiers and sailors serving in the war with Spain or during the military occupation of Cuba, Puerto Rico or the Philippines.

H. R. 10726—Mr. Marsh: For the appointment of assistant surgeons of volunteers.

H. R. 10732—Mr. Bull: To reimburse certain States for expenses incurred in the war with Spain.

H. R. 10758—Mr. Davis: For the relief of James M. Aiden, secretary to the late Admiral of the Navy.

H. R. 10796—Mr. Towney: For the relief of the widow of Lemuel J. Draper, late assistant surgeon, U. S. N.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has this week had under consideration the bill, prepared at the War Department, upon the instigation of the Secretary of War, for the reorganization of the Regular Army of the United States. The Secretary has been before the committee on four different occasions explaining the bill, and has been consulted by the committee before any of the many changes which have been made in the bill were made. The bill, as it will be reported by the committee on April 21, is hardly recognizable even to those who were instrumental in its preparation, as all of those sections which have called forth criticism from officers of the Army have been eliminated by the committee.

Probably that section of the reorganization bill which has caused the greatest amount of dissatisfaction is the first, which, as will be remembered, provides: "That hereafter every third promotion to the grade of colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major respectively, in the line of the Army, shall be by selection from the next lower grade in the same arm." It has been claimed this section was the one most popular with the Secretary of War, but such has not proven to be the case. The Senate committee has entirely stricken this section out of the new bill, as also the second section. Section 2 of the original measure provided that when, in the opinion of the President, the interests of the service would be benefited thereby, he is empowered to place the chief of any staff corps or department, who holds a permanent appointment, on the retired list, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to name his successor. Naturally, this section of the bill has been strongly fought by the various chiefs of the different departments of the staff, and, in fact, it has been objected to by a majority of the staff officers in the Army. Practically the entire bill has been changed down to the sections which provide for artillery reorganization. Although it may be that some additional changes will be made in the bill before it is reported by the committee, the status of the bill at the end of the meeting of the committee on April 19th was substantially as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That so long as there remains any officers holding permanent appointments in the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Quartermaster Department, the Subsistence Department, the Ordnance Department and the Signal Corps, they shall be promoted according to seniority in the several grades as now promoted by law, and nothing in this bill contained shall be deemed to apply to the vacancies which can be filled by such promotions or to the periods for which officers so promoted shall hold their appointments.

Sec. 2. That hereafter when any vacancy, except that of Chief of the Corps, shall occur in the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence or Ordnance Departments or the Signal Corps, it shall be filled by detail from the line of the Army and no more permanent appointments shall be made in those departments. Such details shall be made from the grade in which the vacancies exist under such system of examination as is now prescribed by law or as the President may from time to time prescribe. All officers so detailed shall serve for a period of four years unless sooner relieved, at the expiration of which time they shall return to duty with the line, and officers below the rank of lieutenant-colonel shall not again be eligible for selection in either staff department until they shall have served two years with the line. The President may select the chief of any staff, corps or department from the Army at large not below the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and chiefs of staff, corps or departments shall be appointed for the term of four years unless sooner relieved: Provided, that so long as there remain in service officers of any staff, corps or department holding permanent appointments the chief of such staff, corps or department shall be selected from the officers so remaining therein, and any officer now holding office in any corps or department who shall hereafter serve as chief of a corps or department and shall subsequently be retired shall be retired with the rank, pay and allowances authorized by law for the retirement of such corps or department chief.

Sec. 3. That each position vacated by officers of the line detailed to any department of the staff for tours of service under this act to fill a vacancy created by the promotion or separation from the service of an officer permanently commissioned in such department shall be filled by promotion in the line until the total number detailed equals the number authorized by law for duty in each staff department. Thereafter vacancies caused by details from the line to the staff shall be filled by officers returning from tours of staff duty.

Sec. 4. That when, in the opinion of the President, the interests of the service will be benefited thereby, he is empowered by executive order to place upon the retired list any officer who has been suspended from duty by sentence of court-martial or by virtue of an executive order to mitigate such sentence for a period extending to or within one year of the time of his compulsory retirement for age.

From this on the substitute bill deals with the artillery reorganization, which has been left by the committee, in its essential features, identically as prepared by the Secretary of War. All of the members of the committee realize the great need at the present time of affording relief to this arm of the service, and, in fact, the Secretary himself stated this was to him the most important feature of the bill. As will be seen, most of the objectionable parts of the original bill have been eliminated by the committee. Another section, which has caused considerable discussion, and which has been entirely left out of the substitute bill, is that which provides: "that when in the opinion of the President any part of the duties heretofore performed by any staff corps or department may be performed more economically and advantageously by another department he is authorized to transfer such duties and any funds pertaining thereto for the support of the Army from one bureau of the War Department to another."

As has been stated, the artillery sections of the original measure have been left intact, with the exception of a change, which will mean an increase in the authorized size of the Regular Army. In the original bill it is provided that the increase in the artillery shall be made by transfers from the other arms of the service or by enlistment in such manner that the total number of enlisted men in the Regular Army shall not at any time exceed the number which now is, or may hereafter be, allowed by law. This provision has been cut out of the new bill as it will be reported by the Senate Committee, and it is stipulated that the increase in this arm of the service shall be made in the nature of an increase in the strength of the Army as now authorized by law. If this passed Congress it means that the Army will be strengthened by about 5,000 men, the artillery being increased to 17,448 enlisted men. Under Section 8 of the bill as agreed upon the new artillery corps is to consist of a chief of artillery, who shall be selected from the colonels of artillery, and who while serving as chief of artillery shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a brigadier-general of the Army, but shall not be a chief of bureau or department; thirteen colonels, one of whom shall be the chief of artillery; twelve lieutenant-colonels, thirty-six majors, 160 captains, 160 first lieutenants, 160 second lieutenants. The captains and lieutenants provided for in this section not required for duty with batteries or companies shall be available for duty as staff officers of the various artillery garrisons and such other details as may be authorized by law and regulations.

This clause gives more than was hoped for, as it does away with the necessity of cutting down the other arms of the service to provide men for the guns for defence.

Two additional sections have been added to the reorganization bill which are of the greatest importance at the present time. The first of these sections provides that the senior major-general now commanding the Army shall be given the rank and pay of a lieutenant-general in the Regular Army, and that he shall be retired as such upon reaching the lawful age for retirement. The second of these sections gives the rank and pay of a major-general in the regular service to the Adjutant-General of the Army. These two sections have not met with any opposition from the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Both Senators Sewall and Proctor have done much towards getting these sections added to the new military bill, and both are very much interested in seeing the new grades established.

In effect the first of these two sections means that the present commanding officer of the Army be made a lieutenant-general. In the 125 years elapsed since the Revolutionary war no President has ever departed from the established rule of appointing the senior officer of the Army to be the commanding officer.

As has been stated, it is possible that the Senate Committee may make some additional changes in the bill prior to reporting it on April 21st, but it is safe to say that the changes if made will not be of very great importance. The bill as here given is practically that which was reported by the sub-committee of the Military Committee. There is no doubt that the new bill will be received with far more favor than was the bill as it was prepared in the War Department and introduced in the Senate and House. An earnest endeavor will be made to get Congress to pass a reorganization measure of some description, and it is believed that the substitute bill will be favorably considered, at least in the Senate. What action the House may take, it is, of course, impossible to state.

A BILL THAT OUGHT NOT TO PASS.

The bill which we give in full below, passed by the Senate and now in the House, relates to the recent removal proceedings in the case of the Carter conspirators, Gaynor Brothers and Greene, before the U. S. District Court Judge Brown, who held that under the existing procedure probable cause for the presentation of an official copy of the indictment was all that had heretofore been required in districts other than that presided over by him. Identification, together with evidence of the commission of the offenses alleged in the indictment, must be shown before he believed himself to be authorized to issue his warrant for the removal of the prisoners. This decision was held by the law authorities at Washington to be so at variance with the practice throughout the United States that the Attorney-General urged upon Congress an immediate remedy to prevent the failure of justice in the celebrated case. The result was the prompt passage by the Senate of this bill.

"Be it enacted, etc., That, where any person indicted for any crime or offense against the United States in any judicial district, or in any Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall be or be found in any other judicial district or in any Territory or the District of Columbia, it shall be lawful, and it is hereby made the duty of the District Attorney of the district or Territory or the District of Columbia in which such indictment is found, to deliver, or cause to be delivered, a copy of such indictment, certified by the clerk of the court in which the same is pending, to a judge or justice of the highest court of the Territory or of the District of Columbia where such indicted person is or may be found; and thereupon it shall be the duty of such judge or justice to issue to the United States Marshal of the judicial district or Territory or District of Columbia a warrant for the arrest of the person named in the indictment, and upon the return of the warrant with body of the person so named, the judge or justice shall, upon being satisfied that the person arrested is the person indicted, make an order to the marshal directing the removal of such person to the judicial district or Territory or the District of Columbia wherein the indictment is pending, and it shall be the duty of the marshal to execute such order. In bailable cases the judge or justice before whom such proceedings are had may admit the defendant to bail for his appearance at the court to which he is held to answer the indictment."

The bill is one that should be carefully considered before it is made a law, and the action of Judge Brown, which has suggested it, seems to us to be founded in a sound and conservative view of the safeguards which should be thrown around the liberty of the citizen. The fundamental idea of a trial by a jury is that the jury should be one of the vicinage; that a man should be tried where his character and standing are known. This privilege he is deprived of by this bill and subjected to the great hardship of being compelled to defend himself at a distance from his home and among strangers.

That Judge Brown's action was not contrary to previous practice is indicated to the mind of the layman by the fact that the attempt to compel Mr. Charles A. Dana to stand trial in the courts of the District of Columbia for alleged libel failed. The power to drag a man from his home in this way is a very dangerous one to bestow upon the courts. We have quite as much confidence in the sound legal judgment of Judge Brown as that of any law officer of the Government and are slow to believe that he would render a decision that was not in accord with the requirements of the statutes and the precedents of the courts. That he has not done so is indicated by the attempt to secure the passage of this bill.

With reference to this bill Judge Brown said: "I think that it is too broad and sweeping. If the people of the country desire that citizens should be removed from their homes to distant parts of the country to stand trial on the mere finding of a distant Grand Jury, acting in secret and not making known any circumstance showing probable cause that an offense has been committed, a change must be made in the existing law, and the passage of a bill like this is the way to do it. I should, however, regard so sweeping a change as inexpedient, unreasonable and oppressive, and in practice unnecessary. This bill goes far beyond the provisions for interstate extradition, which are limited to fugitives from justice."

ARMY NOTES.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army is each week making a reduction in the number of transports chartered by the Government. Orders have been recently given to turn the transports Tartar and Westminster over to their owners, as the Government has no longer need of their services. These vessels have been used by the Quartermaster's Department in the transportation of troops and supplies between San Francisco and Manila. A telegram was received at the War Department April 18, announcing the arrival of the transport Sumner at Malta with all well on board. So far this ship has had a most successful trip. It is stated in the War Department that there will be many radical changes made in the present system of managing the transports as a result of the tour of inspection recently taken by Col. Charles Bird. This officer has made many severe criticisms relative to minor details in the system and has also not hesitated to pick out faults of a certain character.

Notwithstanding the fact that affairs in the Philippines are now well under the control of the American forces there, Gen. Otis has advised the Secretary of War that, in his opinion, it would be extremely unwise at the present time to make any reduction in the size of the American Army now serving in that archipelago. It had been the intention of the War Department to order home some of the troops who have longest been on duty in the Philippine Islands, but now, in consequence of General Otis's recommendation, no immediate change in the force is contemplated. On the other hand it may be deemed wise to send one or two additional regiments to Manila. Maj.-Gen. Otis, who has so successfully conducted the war in the Philippines, will come home in the early part of the summer. It is not his intention to remain permanently in this country, but only long enough to obtain a much-needed rest from the arduous duties incidental to conducting campaigns in the tropics. He will undoubtedly return to the Philippines some time in October and resume command of the Army there.

It has been officially announced by the Secretary of War that the misunderstanding between Major Knight, the officer in command of the Army post at Willet's Point, N. Y., and Father Tierney, had been adjusted, and the matter will be dropped. In the issue of the Army and Navy Journal of April 14 we made some mention of the cause of this misunderstanding. The matter was investigated upon the instigation of the

Secretary of War, with the result that the matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. Needless to say the trouble was a misunderstanding in every sense of the word.

The transport Hancock, having on board the members of the Philippine's Commission, sailed from Manila for San Francisco on April 17. The military authorities were out in force to give the Commissioners a good send-off. The only other passenger besides the Commissioners and their families, the secretaries and members of the Medical Corps, was Major Matthew A. Batson, who is to organize the Macabebes battalion in Luzon. The Commissioners are Judge W. H. Taft of Ohio, chairman; Gen. Luke E. Wright of Tennessee, Prof. Bernard Moses of California, Henry C. Ide of Vermont and Prof. Dean C. Worcester of Michigan. Arthur Ferguson is secretary of the Commission and Rutherford Corbin assistant secretary.

The general order for the establishment of the Artillery school at Fortress Monroe has been prepared in the War Department and will be issued in the immediate future. For the present these batteries will be assigned to this school: G of the 1st, B of the 2d, N of the 3d, G of the 4th, N of the 5th, M of the 6th and B of the 7th regiments of artillery. It is said at Army Headquarters that the present commanding officer of battery M of the 6th Art. will not go to the school, but will be given other assignment. No reason is stated for the change. The new artillery school will be far better than anything of the kind which we have hitherto had. It will be truly an advanced school for artillery officers and will have a competent corps of instructors as well as all the necessary appliances for a modern school of this description.

Both the Secretary of War and the Surgeon-General of the Army have written to the chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs asking that some provision be made by the present Congress for the relief of those acting assistant surgeons who have seen service in the Army since the beginning of the war with Spain. It is the intention of this committee to add an amendment to the Army reorganization bill giving relief to these medical officers. The amendment proposed by the Surgeon-General provides that after a year's service and a satisfactory examination contract surgeons shall be commissioned as Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers with the rank of first lieutenant, subject to honorable discharge from the service whenever their services are no longer required. That at the end of two years' service as first lieutenants they shall be promoted to the rank of captain. A prominent officer of the Army has written to the House Committee on Military Affairs proposing to increase the regular medical corps of the Army by four colonels, ten lieutenant-colonels, forty majors, fifty captains and ninety-six first lieutenants, giving at least one-half the original vacancies below the grade of lieutenant-colonel to medical officers of the Volunteer Army who have served with like or higher rank. Majors to be between 45 and 55 years; captains between 35 and 45 years, and first lieutenants not over 35 years of age. Any vacancies not so filled are not to be available for the promotion or appointment of regular medical officers, but shall cease and determine on the 30th of June, 1901.

A bill was introduced on April 18 by Representative Grosvenor, giving the President authority to appoint from among the general officers of volunteers now in service, not to exceed three brigadier-generals in the regular service, with a view to placing them upon the retired list of the Regular Army. Needless to say these places are for Gens. Wheeler, Lee and Wilson, who, we have so often stated, the President wishes to reward for their long and faithful services in some such manner. Both Gens. Lee and Wheeler are over the age for the retirement of regular officers, hence it is necessary to have special legislation of this description.

Major-Gen. Miles and Capt. Lewis of the Artillery, the present recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, appeared at various times during the past week before the Sub-Committee on Appropriations of the Senate Committee on Fortifications. They went into details regarding the heavy artillery on the coast and the work of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications on coast defense. It is said that there is an attempt being made to legislate this important board out of existence. The hearing brought out most interesting facts pertaining to the defenses of our coast.

PERSONAL.

Lieut.-Comdr. E. L. Amory, U. S. N., retired, resides in Boston with his parents, his address being Boston, Mass.

Commissary Sergeant J. C. Budda, U. S. A., retired, has received appointment under Civil Service as storekeeper at San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. W. C. Wren, wife of Capt. Wren, 17th Inf., left Grand Rapids, Mich., April 18, for San Francisco to meet Capt. Wren, who is returning on the Sherman.

Major Samuel Reber, U. S. A., and Mrs. Reber passed Easter in Washington, D. C., with Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and Mrs. Miles, the parents of Mrs. Reber.

Mrs. A. E. Watson, who died at her house in Washington, D. C., on April 15, was the mother of the wife of Pay Inspector Stephen Rand and the wife of Comdr. Jas. M. Miller, U. S. N.

Col. D. W. Benham, U. S. A., has changed his address at Cleveland, Ohio, from 50 Chesburn street to 423 Sibley street. His son, Fitzhugh C., has also changed his address with that of the Colonel.

Miss Margaret H. Corliss joined her father, Lieut.-Col. A. W. Corliss, 2d Inf., U. S. A., at Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballo, Cienfuegos, Cuba, April 12, to remain with him until his retirement, March 25, 1901.

Lieut. W. H. Chambers, U. S. N., is on duty connected with the inspection of material for the construction of naval vessels now being turned out from the mills of the Carbon Steel Works, Pittsburg, Pa., and also at the works at Barberton, Ohio.

Lieut.-Col. J. N. Coe (retired), who has during the past month visited relatives and friends in Brooklyn and at Fort Hamilton, goes in a few days to Spokane, Wash., where he will make his permanent home with his son, Dr. Arthur H. Coe, a well-known eye and ear specialist of that city. The colonel's health has greatly improved during the last few months.

Gen. Pearson, of Pittsburg, Pa., while visiting his son-in-law, Capt. Sands, at West Point, was taken seriously ill with pneumonia. Complications have now arisen, which make the doctors fear that there is little hope of his recovery. Mrs. Pearson is also so seriously ill that she can not be told of her husband's condition. Mr. Pearson, the son, arrived on Monday, and Miss Pearson has arrived from Porto Rico, where she has been visiting General Davis's family. General Pearson is a prominent lawyer and president of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home.

Lieut.-Comdr. Benjamin Tappan, U. S. N., passed Easter in Washington, D. C., with friends. Comdr. Tappan is from Helena, Ark., of which place he is a native.

Col. W. J. Volkmar, A. A. G., stationed at Denver, Col., is again to be examined for retirement by a board soon to meet at Chicago, and to be presided over by Gen. James F. Wade.

Lieut. F. B. Bassett, U. S. N., is now on duty in the Bureau of Naval Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will probably retain his desk there until his services are required on the Asiatic station.

Gen. Theodore Schwan sailed from Manila for home April 17, his arduous services in the Philippines having impaired his health. This country will sympathize with him, for he is one of its most able soldiers.

Major W. C. Forbush, 9th U. S. Cav., after spending the month of March in Ogden, Utah, inspecting horses for the cavalry service, has rejoined his post, Fort Douglas, Utah, of which he has assumed command.

Mrs. Grant, wife of Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. V., passed Easter in Washington, D. C., with Mrs. U. S. Grant. Miss Sartoris, the granddaughter of Mrs. Grant, is visiting Mrs. Nathaniel Frawley in New York City.

Mrs. W. P. Rogers, wife of Major Rogers, now stationed in the Philippines, accompanied by Mrs. Todd and Miss Martha Jones of Fort Monroe, Va., sailed from San Francisco on the steamer China, April 7, for Manila.

A military euchre party for the benefit of the needy Spanish war veterans was given in Washington, D. C., on April 18, under the management of Mrs. Allyn K. Capron, Mrs. F. S. Hodgson, Mrs. D. V. Chisholm and Miss Meyers.

Mr. Fred Bugher, the son of Mrs. Ludlow, is at Atlantic City, where he went with a trained nurse for his health. Mr. Bugher has been ill for several months. Rear Admiral Ludlow, U. S. N., and Mrs. Ludlow have joined Mr. Bugher.

The Misses Higbee, daughters of the Rev. Dr. Higbee of New York, have been making their aunt, Mrs. John Patton Story, a visit at her home in N street, N. W., Washington, D. C. They came on to act as bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Jane Albert and Mr. John Patton Story, Jr.

2d Lieut. J. C. Beaumont, U. S. M. C., now under instruction at the Marine Barracks, New York Navy Yard, recalls the name of his father, the late Rear Admiral John C. Beaumont, U. S. N., who was such a well known figure in Naval circles about Washington for so many years.

Comdr. T. H. Stevens, U. S. N., has been detached from duty in the Norfolk Navy Yard and assigned to the command of the U. S. S. Manila on the Philippine station. This will be Capt. Stevens's first command afloat, and many congratulations are being extended over his good fortune.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sally Dearing Spear, daughter of the Hon. Emory Spear, U. S. Judge for the Southern District of Georgia, and Lieut. Matt Howland Signor, U. S. N. The wedding will take place May 10, at The Cedars, the residence of the bride's father at Macon, Georgia.

Medical Inspector J. G. Ayres, U. S. N., retains duty in charge of the U. S. Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass. The average health of that fine institution has been improved since Medical Inspector Ayres took hold, and it is now the boast that the Chelsea Hospital is the healthiest one under control of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending April 18: Gen. A. K. Arnold, U. S. A., and Mrs. Arnold, Col. J. I. Rodgers, U. S. A., Comdr. J. C. Fremont, U. S. N., Major E. A. Andrus, U. S. A., Capt. F. A. Cook, U. S. N., Gen. T. C. Sullivan, U. S. A., Capt. Wilson Chase, U. S. A.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root gave a dance on Easter Monday at their home, 1626 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C., in honor of their daughter, Miss Root, who has as her guest Miss Slack of New York. Dancing began soon after nine o'clock and continued until the wee sma' hours of morning. The band from Fort Myer furnished the music. The floral decorations were beautiful.

Col. H. C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., has been assigned to the command of the Marine Barracks at the Boston Navy Yard, and has already instituted several needed reforms in the methods of transacting the business of that important post. Col. Cochrane has the fullest collection of lantern slides of any officer in the naval service, and has given many exceedingly interesting lectures on his travels in various parts of the world.

The marriage of Miss Alice Maury and Mr. James Parmelee of Cleveland, Ohio, will take place at the home of the bride's parents, Mrs. and Mrs. William A. Maury, on Saturday, April 21, when only the relatives and intimate friends will be present. Miss Maury has a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Washington, D. C., among the Army and Navy. She is the granddaughter of the late Commodore Fontaine Maury, U. S. N.

Major S. A. Day, Inspector of Artillery, Dept. of Porto Rico, arrived in New York on April 17 from San Juan, P. R., on the transport McPherson. This is the first visit to the station that Major Day has been enabled to make since the beginning of the Spanish-American war in the spring of 1898. He speaks of the climate of the island of Porto Rico as being the most delightful on the face of the earth, but says the present uncertain status of the island in relation to the rest of the country is anything but satisfactory.

The Epiphany Church, Washington, D. C., was the scene of a beautiful wedding at high noon on Wednesday, the 18th inst., when Miss Jane Albert and Mr. John Potter Story were married. Mr. Story is the son of Major John P. Story, U. S. A., and Mrs. Story. The floral decorations were most exquisitely arranged, and the chancel was a blaze of bloom with palms and potted plant. The bride entered the church with her father, Mr. Wm. Stone Albert. The Rev. Dr. McKim, rector of the church, officiated. The ushers were Mr. La Barron Russell of Boston, Mr. Stevens of Philadelphia, Baron Herman of the German Embassy, Lieut. Robert Wallack, Mr. Reynolds Hitt, Mr. F. O. Horstman. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Hay and Miss Higbee. Mr. Horace Westcott was best man. The maid of honor was Miss Glover, daughter of Mr. C. C. Glover. A breakfast followed at the home of the bride on K street, N. W. Among those present were: Gen. Corbin, U. S. A.; Major J. M. Lancaster, U. S. A.; Col. Green Clay Goodlove, U. S. M. C.; Col. Greenough, U. S. A., and his mother, Mrs. Greenough; Mrs. Sargent, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent, U. S. N.; Mr. and Mrs. Root, Lieut.-Comdr. Buckingham, U. S. N., and Mrs. Buckingham.

PERSONAL.

Chief Engineer B. C. Gowing, U. S. N., has left Brooklyn, N. Y., for Tully, N. Y.

Col. W. H. Powell, U. S. A., is now located at 159 West 91st street, New York City.

Lieut. T. F. Carter, U. S. N., has gone to the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

Col. S. K. Arnold, 1st Cav., has left Fort Meade, S. D., for the East on a few weeks' leave.

Lieut. H. E. Smith, 1st Art., rejoined this week at Fort Dade, Egeonot Key, Fla., from a short visit to Atlanta, Ga.

Gen. A. L. Pearson, of Pittsburg, Pa., is very ill at the quarters at West Point of his son-in-law, Capt. Geo. H. Sands, 6th Cav.

A. A. Surg. Arthur I. Boyer, U. S. A., of Fort Terry, N. Y., with his wife and little son is spending a short leave in New York City.

Major J. B. Bellinger, Q. M., now at Washington, D. C., will soon return for duty to West Point, where he has done good work in recent years.

Gen. William Ludlow before leaving Havana for the United States was tendered a reception by Gen. Leonard Wood, which was a highly interesting occasion.

Lieut. T. B. Lamoreaux, 2d Art., on leave for a few weeks past at Fort McHenry, Md., is expected to join his battery at Santa Clara Barracks, Havana, early in May.

Announcement is made that the marriage of Miss Alice Loomis, daughter of Pay Inspector J. P. Loomis, U. S. N., to Mr. Hamilton Gale, will take place at Annapolis June 6.

A neat and handy roster of officers on duty at headquarters, Department of Cuba, and of Maj.-Gen. Wood, Military Governor of Cuba, reaches us this week. Gen. Wood has surrounded himself with an efficient corps of officers, staff and line.

"La Liberté" of Paris announces that it will receive subscriptions for the erection of a monument to Col. De Villebois Mareuil, the French officer in the Boer army who is supposed to have been killed in the fight with Lord Methuen's troops near Boshof.

Mr. Lewis Nixon, late of the U. S. Navy, and now at the head of the Crescent Shipyard at Elizabethport, New Jersey, left New York on Wednesday, April 11, on an American Line ship for Southampton, Eng. Mr. Nixon will be absent about three months, and will visit the Paris Exposition before his return.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary S. Edelin, the daughter of Col. Thos. Boyd Edelin, to Mr. Thos. Edwin Grimsley, a prominent lawyer of Culpeper, Va. Miss Edelin is the granddaughter of the late Col. Jas. N. Edelin, U. S. M. C., and Lieut.-Col. Daniel P. Whiting, U. S. A. Mr. Grimsley is the son of Judge Daniel Grimsley. The wedding will take place at her home in Culpeper, Va., April 24. No cards.

Admiral Dewey's candidature for presidential honors is arousing considerable interest in London, according to the New York "Evening Post's" correspondent there. "British ministers and public men," he says, "will watch with sympathy a contest for the presidency between a Republican imperialist like McKinley and a Democratic imperialist such as Admiral Dewey is believed to be."

The eleventh annual congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will be held on April 30 and May 1. President General Franklin Murphy, of Newark, N. J., will preside. The delegates representing the society in thirty-seven States, Hawaii and France, will be in attendance. At the banquet at the Waldorf, Senator Depew, Gen. Miles, Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff and the Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis will be among the speakers.

Capt. William Sanders Scott, a Q. M., U. S. V., who has recently returned to the Army in Cuba, after spending a short leave in Philadelphia, has just been ordered to Ciego de Avila to assume charge of the Sucaro and Moron railroad. Capt. Scott is a practical railroader, having been for years employed in the transportation department of the Pennsylvania railroad, where he received special commendation from General Manager J. B. Hutchinson.

The public encampment of the veterans of the 159th N. Y. State Vols., held at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, to celebrate Apomattox Day, was made the occasion for a demonstration in honor of their old commander, Gen. Edward L. Molineux. A speech by Capt. George B. Staley was interrupted with cheers at every mention of Gen. Molineux's name, and tribute was paid him by Comptroller Coler, who presided, and Gen. Horatio C. King and Mark D. Wilber of Gen. Molineux's staff.

The marriage of Lieut. Reginald R. Belknap, U. S. N., and Miss Julie Averill took place at Trinity Church, San Francisco, March 31. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Averill, sister of the bride, and Miss Eleanor Davidson. Mr. G. F. Moale was the best man, and the ushers were Lieut. Ridley McLean, Lieut. John D. Beuret, Lieut. J. R. McDonald, Paym. H. L. Robbins, and Paym. L. C. Kerr, all of the Navy. The bridegroom, Mr. Belknap, is a son of Rear-Admiral Belknap, U. S. N., retired, and is secretary to Rear-Admiral Remey, U. S. N. The young couple sailed April 1 on the steamer Hong Kong Maru for Manila.

The G. A. R. Encampment at Denver has elected Lieut. M. J. Hogarty, U. S. A., Senior Vice Commander of the Department of Colorado and Wyoming. "This is an honor deservedly conferred," says a local paper; "for we know of no comrade who carries worse wounds received in the defense of his country than does Capt. Hogarty. He was wounded at Resaca, Ga., 1864, by a bullet entering his eye and remaining in the back part of the head for over twenty-seven years, when it was extracted from the palate, through the mouth. The Captain is one of the commissioners of the Colorado Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and always a zealous G. A. R. man, and since the Captain has a Presbyterian minister for a son-in-law he thinks he is all right for the next world. He also has a son, Barry, an instructor in chemistry at Columbia University, New York City."

A Plainfield, N. J., correspondent writes that Miss Margaret Vermeule, of this place, has gone to Salt Lake City, to meet and wed the sweetheart of her childhood days, Lieut. Samuel B. Pearson, stationed at Fort Duchesne. Lieut. Pearson cannot obtain long enough leave to come East to be married, so it has been arranged that his fiancée shall go on to St. Louis, where she will be met by her prospective husband, and go to Salt Lake City and there be married. Their love match started years ago when Pearson attended a private school in Plainfield. They became engaged at that time, but have only been able to see each other since whenever the young officer could obtain a leave. Lieut. Pearson served through the Spanish-American war with distinction, and at the cessation of hostilities was ordered to Utah, where, after their marriage, the young couple will make their home.

Lieut.-Col. F. B. Savage, U. S. A., is at 185 Kensington street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Major R. S. Smith, Paymaster, a recent arrival in New York, is located at 122 Madison avenue.

The present address of Dr. T. B. Perry, of the Marine Hospital Service, is Atlanta, Ga., care of Governor of Georgia.

Gen. Thos. M. Anderson, U. S. A., retired, will take up his permanent residence in Columbus, Ohio, in a few weeks.

Lieut. M. J. McDonough, 2d Art., on a short leave from Fort Barrancas, Fla., is visiting at 32 P street, Boston, Mass.

Capt. A. Pickering, 2d Inf., with Co. G, has left Fort Thomas, Ky., for Columbus, Ohio, to take station, relieving Co. G, 17th Inf., ordered to Alaska.

Lieut. W. S. Volkmar, 4th Art., relinquished duty at Fort McHenry, Md., April 9, preliminary to starting on a four months' leave for the benefit of his health.

Appointments to the U. S. Military Academy were made this week as follows: Ernest Grant, Mo.; Wentworth W. Pierce, N. C.; Eugene V. Armstrong, Del.

Capt. G. W. Van Deusen, 1st Art., a recent arrival in San Francisco from Manila, was expected in New York this week enroute to join his battery at Fort Totten, Willets Point.

Major W. E. Almy, Puerto Rican regiment (Capt. 5th Cav.), has relieved Lieut. Col. W. P. Hall as Adjutant-General, Dept. of Puerto Rico, to enable the latter to proceed to Chicago via New York.

Gen. Geo. B. Loud, Inspector General G. A. R., Department of New York, contributes to the New York "Times" of April 15 an interesting historical article entitled "Abraham Lincoln: A War Memory."

Among the principal speakers at the banquet at the Hotel St. George, New York, April 16, of the Veterans Association of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron of the civil war were Gen. J. W. Clous, Gen. E. L. Viele, Gen. S. L. Woodford and Judge S. W. Guernsey.

Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, asst. surg., U. S. A., publishes in the "Medical Journal" a paper on "Ankylostomiasis in Porto Rico," giving exhaustive schedules of blood examinations to show the ravages of the parasite. Dr. Ashford furnishes much valuable information in regard to the prevalence of anemia in the island.

Capt. H. L. Harris, 1st Art., who recently relinquished duty at Governor's Island, N. Y., will spend a few months on leave before joining his battery at Fort Barrancas, Fla. His family will remain north for the present.

Capt. J. A. Goodin, Adjt., 7th Inf., left Fort Porter, N. Y., for Fort Wayne, Mich., April 14, to enter upon his staff duties at the latter post.

Capt. Julian M. Cabell, U. S. A., retired, who passed through London recently en route to New York from South Africa, where he went with the Maine, as one of the physicians, was the recipient of a dinner at the Carleton by M. and Mme. von Andre, Mrs. Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Moreton Frewen, and other Americans interested in the hospital ship.

Major Henry T. Allen, 43d Vol. Inf. (Captain 6th U. S. Cav.), requests that Spanish-English grammars and pocket dictionaries, as well as general reading matter, be sent to the Island of Samar, P. I., where he is stationed, the headquarters being at the town of Catobogan. He says the people are eager to learn English but are much handicapped by the want of books.

A correspondent writes that Mrs. J. J. Toon, living near Atlanta, Ga., has had in her possession ever since the fall of Fort Sumter a walking stick made from the shattered flagstaff of the fort. Lieut. Henry, a deacon of the Baptist church at Charleston at that time, was with Gen. Beauregard when the flag fell. He had the cane made and presented it to Mrs. Toon's husband, who was then a prominent Baptist of Charleston, and later owner of the Franklin Printing House in Atlanta. Col. Toon died in 1893, and Mrs. Toon, who is past seventy, is the only person living who can authenticate the history of this cane. Her husband at one time refused \$500 for it. She is now anxious to dispose of it, and can be reached at Edgewood, Ga., a suburb of Atlanta.

According to a newspaper report the boys of the Isaiah V. Williamson Trade School, near Media, Pa., are making strenuous efforts to have retained as superintendent Lieut. Robert Crawford, P. A. Eng. U. S. N., retired, who recently resigned at the request of President Shrigley. The latter, being a member of the Universal Peace Union and an admirer of Edward Atkinson, condemns Lieut. Crawford's views on the war in the Philippines. The boys have manifested their disapproval of the removal of Lieut. Crawford by refusing to attend classes and by erecting a flagpole and running up the Stars and Stripes against the order of the President, who is of the opinion that the flying of a flag during the progress of the war may be taken as an endorsement of the conflict. President Shrigley has stopped drilling because it instills a warlike spirit, and has suppressed a debating society because the war was discussed, and a weekly paper published by the pupils because of an article commending the acquisition of Hawaii.

The War Department has given the name of Fort Wetherill to the important fortification in Narragansett Bay, at the "Dumplings," one of the strongest batteries recently established in the string of coast defenses. The Cincinnati "Commercial" says: "This honor to the late Capt. Alexander Macomb Wetherill, 6th U. S. Inf., who fell at San Juan Hill, is peculiarly gratifying to Cincinnati, where he gained friends in abundance during the period of his service at Fort Thomas. His name heads the list of names there on the bronze tablet to the heroes of that regiment. It will be remembered that some months ago one of the new military posts established in Alaska was named for Col. Harry Clay Egbert. The location of Fort Egbert, upon the upper reaches of the Yukon, will make it, later on, one of the most important posts in the Alaska Territory, and the name of the gallant officer it bears will be frequently heard in the future development of that region."

The New Orleans "Picayune" announces the chartering of a Louisiana Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, with the following officers and charter members: Capt. J. C. Febiger, a lineal descendant of Admiral Febiger, commander; Col. Elmer E. Wood, vice commander; Comdr. J. W. Bostick, State secretary; Capt. Charles T. Madison, Judge advocate; Major George M. Hodgdon, treasurer; Brig.-Gen. C. C. Gilbert, Lieut.-Col. William C. Dufour, Major William Lee Hughes, Lieut. Robert F. Spangenberg, Capt. Arthur W. Jacob, Lieut. S. S. Eshleman, Ensign R. C. Wilson and Capt. John B. Waterman. Fourteen States have so far organized State Commanderies, and Louisiana makes the fifteenth. The order was organized in 1894, and over 1,500 companions are now on the rolls. By the war with Spain a large number of officers who served in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States and the Volunteer Army became eligible to companionship.

Capt. J. Pitcher, 1st U. S. Cav., has left Washington, D. C., for Fort Meade, S. D.

Mrs. R. E. L. Spence has left Camilla, Ga., for 121 Commercial street, Albany, Ga.

Lieut. J. L. Hayden, 1st Art., of Fort Screven, Ga., has been visiting in Washington, D. C.

Major B. K. Roberts, 2d Art., is at present in command of the light artillery battalion at Quemados, Cuba.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. Wherry, U. S. A., left St. Augustine, Fla., April 13, for 292 McGregor avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Capt. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., on a short leave from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is visiting at 204 B street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Major-Gen. John R. Brooke, who has completed a tour of inspection in the South, is at present quartered at the Shoreham, Washington, D. C.

Major R. S. Smith, Paymaster, is a recent arrival in New York from Santiago, Cuba, and has established his office in the Army Building, 39 Whitehall street.

Lieut.-Col. Russell B. Harrison, U. S. V., lately in Chicago, arrived in New York this week en route to San Juan for duty as Inspector-General, Dept. of Puerto Rico.

Major-Gen. McArthur is preparing to leave San Juan, Bantista, Northern Luzon, P. I., for Manila, to relieve Gen. Otis, May 1, in command of the Division of the Philippines.

Brooklyn is already planning for a fitting reception to the members of the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States at its next annual meeting to be held there Sept. 11, 12 and 13.

Lieut.-Comdr. C. K. Curtis, U. S. N., is attached to the Norfolk Navy Yard, and prefers duty at that station to any other. It is probable that Lieut.-Comdr. Curtis will be assigned to sea duty in the near future.

Chaplain J. P. Chidwick, U. S. N., lectured on "The Spanish-American War" in the Lenox Lyceum, New York, April 19, for the benefit of the St. Benedict Mission for Colored People.

2d Lieut. Richard M. Cutts, U. S. M. C., remains on duty at Mare Island, and anticipates remaining there until a new assignment of officers to the Philippines renders his detachment necessary.

Col. Jas. W. Powell's address is the Brevoort, New York. Mrs. Powell is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. La F. Applewhite at Fort Screven, Ga., where Lieut. Applewhite is on duty with the 2d U. S. Art.

The U. S. S. Dolphin met with a trifling accident en route from Key West to Washington, a slight crack having developed in one of the cylinder head covers. The work of repair was at once taken in hand and the engine is as fit as before the accident.

Mr. L. H. Hyer, who has been engaged in the preliminary survey of one of the proposed routes for the Nicaragua Canal, either fell or jumped overboard from the steamship Jarl off South Paso, April 16, while on his way to Washington. The body was not recovered.

Lieut.-Comdr. William H. Beeher, U. S. Naval Attache at Berlin, and Assistant Naval Constructor Horatio G. Gillmor, went to Stettin this week to inspect the Navy Yard there. The inspection was made by Emperor William's special permission. Lieut.-Comdr. Beeher will go with Mr. Gillmor to Kiel for the same purpose.

Lieut. Roy C. Smith, U. S. N., the son-in-law of Rear Admiral Sampson, recently detailed for temporary duty on the Solace, and thence to the Asiatic station, has been stricken with a most serious attack of what has been diagnosed as typhoid fever, and of necessity his orders have been held in abeyance. Much alarm is expressed by his family at his illness.

The Kansas City "Times" says: "Word has been received by the family of 2d Lieut. John J. Oliver, 27th Inf., of his proposed return to the U. S. on the transport Sheridan. This probably means the finish of Oliver's service in the Volunteer Army. John has had his ambition satisfied. He will undoubtedly resign his commission on his return to the U. S. and revert to the status of a commissary sergeant on the retired list."

Lieut. W. S. Crossley, U. S. N., has been invalided to the Naval Hospital at Yokohama for treatment. It is uncertain when Lieut. Crossley will return to duty, but if his detention in hospital is likely to be prolonged the Department will advise his transfer to the hospital at Mare Island, it being the policy of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to send difficult cases to the Pacific coast for careful treatment.

The April number of the National Geographic Magazine, of Washington D. C., contains an interesting and valuable account of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute, by Marcus Baker. Accompanying this clear exposition of a much discussed subject is a fairly good map of the territory involved, and taken as a whole, the paper by Mr. Baker is an important and timely contribution. The second paper in the same issue of the magazine is an article on "Korea—the Hermit Nation," by Comdr. Webster, of the Navy, with illustrations from photographs taken by the author while on the Asiatic station, attached to the U. S. S. Yorktown.

The New York "Press," referring to the recent gallant conduct of Capt. G. A. Dodd's troop of the 3d Cav. in the Philippines, recalls the presence of the troop in New York at the military athletic tournament in 1890, and says: "It is not likely that many of the tens of thousands who applauded Dodd and his troop in Madison Square Garden have forgotten him—so calm, so full of smiling repose, so trim and easy and graceful, almost with the air of a dancing master on a waxed floor; with his immaculate uniform, polished boots and spotless gauntlets—in the saddle at the head of his troop there a dandy every inch of him, but with the lightest gesture and smoothest touch holding his marvelous command over the dashing horses and unerring men of what is probably the best trained cavalry troop in the world."

The detachment of Lieut. G. L. P. Stone from the Naval Training Station at San Francisco, Cal., was made the occasion of a pretty ceremony. On Sunday, April 1, immediately before the close of Chaplain Isaac's service, the chief petty officers, men and apprentices, now at the station, presented Lieut. Stone with two handsome testimonials of their good will and esteem. The gift of the men was presented by their spokesman, Chief Master-at-Arms H. Fredericksen, in a neat little speech, and consisted of a seven-piece silver toilet set, appropriately engraved. Accompanying the gift was a letter, as follows: "Dear Sir: Please accept this little keepsake in the same spirit as it is given, as a token of our regard, esteem and best wishes for you. We regret very much that you are going to leave us." The gift of the apprentices, an elegant silver smoking set, was appropriately presented by Chief Master-at-Arms N. McKelvey, and was inscribed, "Presented to Lieut. Stone by the Apprentices of the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., April 2, 1900." Both these handsomely engraved gifts were manufactured by Messrs. Shreve & Company, of San Francisco, Cal.

A. A. Surg. Edward S. Lyons, Jr., U. S. A., left Fort Schuyler, N. Y., April 16 to spend the time until the middle of May on leave.

Mr. Seth Low, of New York, has been elected President of the American Geographical Society in succession to the late Charles P. Daly.

Quartermaster-Gen. M. I. Ludington, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from a trip to Skanateles, N. Y., to attend the 92d anniversary of the birth of his father-in-law, Judge Marvin.

Assistant Paymaster David V. Chadwick, U. S. N., will be retained as pay officer of the U. S. Training Ship Monongahela until the end of her present commission, probably some time in 1901.

Lieut. G. H. Burrage, U. S. N., is at the Mare Island Navy Yard, attached to the office of the Equipment Department, and it is probable that he will remain there until detailed for duty on the Asiatic station.

Pay Director Arthur Burtis, U. S. N., has been detailed in charge of the Navy Pay Office at Boston, Mass., in addition to which duties he is also charged with all purchases made on that station and for the yard.

Mrs. William A. Nichols, wife of Capt. Nichols, 23d U. S. Inf., and her sister, Miss Catharine N. Miller, are visiting Miss L. A. Humphreys, 1513 Twentieth street, Washington, D. C.

Among those who arrived in New York April 17 on the transport McPherson from Cuba and Puerto Rico were Gen. A. B. Carey, Lieut.-Col. W. P. Hall, A. A. G.; Major J. C. W. Brooks, U. S. V. (Capt. 4th Art.), and Major S. A. Day, 5th Art.

The young son of Lieut. Albert Moritz, U. S. N., is recovering from a severe illness from which he has been suffering for some weeks past. Lieut. Moritz is now on the Newark, at Vigan, Philippines, but Mrs. Moritz resides in New York, 157 East 73d street.

The transport Hancock, having on board the members of the Philippine Commission, sailed from San Francisco April 17, for Manila. The only other passenger besides the Commission and their families, the Secretary and members of the Medical Corps, was Major Matthew A. Batson.

Rear Admiral W. G. Buehler, U. S. N., retired, resides in Philadelphia, his address being 124 South Seventeenth street. Admiral Buehler will probably be a visitor to the Paris Exposition the coming summer, and it is his intention to travel extensively on the continent immediately following the exposition.

Recent letters received from the Fish Commission vessel Albatross, now in the Pacific, indicate that the health of the ship's company has been excellent throughout the present extended voyage, and the work has been of the most interesting character. The paymaster of the Albatross is a Richmond gentleman, Assistant-Paymaster Grey Skipwith, U. S. N., and his success in his new field of duties is a matter of much pride to his native city.

Mrs. Susan Simmons Winans, the oldest living person born on the site of Chicago, and one of the survivors of the Fort Dearborn massacre of 1812, is very ill at Santa Ana, Cal. She is over eighty-eight years old. Mrs. Winans proved to the satisfaction of the Chicago Historical Society that she was an infant 6 months old at the time of the massacre, and with her mother escaped injury at the hands of the savages and was taken captive by them.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba now bears on its rolls the names of sixteen general officers, fifty-five staff officers, two hundred and forty-seven cavalry, artillery and infantry officers, and a large corps of enlisted men, representing every troop, battery, company and detachment which landed with Gen. Shafter in Cuba. Flourishing branch societies have been organized in Chicago, Manila, New York and elsewhere. Major A. C. Sharpe, U. S. A., is the secretary and treasurer, his address being San Juan, P. R.

In 1887 Henry J. Hunt, son of Col. Lewis E. Hunt, 14th Inf., enlisted at Fort Leavenworth in Co. I, 14th Inf., commanded by Capt. now Gen., George W. Davis. Young Hunt was quite an awkward lad, but soon developed into a first-class soldier. To-day he is a captain of infantry, and there is no officer in the service who is followed with more interest by his former comrades in the ranks than Henry J. Hunt. He is named after the great chief of artillery of the army of the Potomac, who was his uncle.—Kansas City Times.

One of the notable weddings in New York this season was that on April 17, at St. James' Church, of Miss Sylvia Caesar, youngest daughter of Mrs. Hermann Diedrich Caesar, to P. A. Surg. Dudley Newcomb Carpenter, U. S. N., a son of the late Rear Admiral Charles C. Carpenter. The maid of honor was Miss Edie Caesar, and the best man was P. A. Surg. F. S. Pleadwell, U. S. N. The bridesmaids were the Misses Edythe H. Davis, Annie Charity Johnson, Louise R. Holly, and Miss Jessie McNamee. The ushers were P. A. Surg. G. Tucker Smith, P. A. Surg. Baron P. Du Bois, Lieut. William Montgomery, Lieut. William Pitt Scott, Capt. T. C. Treadwell, Lieut. Orton P. Jackson and Ensign Henry Varnum Butler. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mrs. Caesar, 105 E. 57th street.

INSANITY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Secretary Root has prepared a statement replying to Senator Allen's resolution in regard to insane soldiers in the Philippines and suicides among the troops, which fully disproves the many charges about a large percentage of insane and suicide cases. It shows a smaller rate of insanity among the troops in the Philippines than in the Regular Army for ten years. From late in July, 1898, to March 20, 1900, thirty-five cases of insanity have been reported from the Philippine Islands. During this period the mean strength of the force under Gen. Otis was 32,000 men. Based on this strength the rate of insanity for twelve months was 31.3 cases. The mean strength of the Regular Army for the ten years ending July, 1898, was 29,000 men, with a rate of insanity of 33.1. The statements show seven officers and twenty-two enlisted men committing suicide in the Philippines between April 11, 1899, and March 27, 1900. The data on this subject is dated from the ending of the war with Spain, and the mean strength of the Philippine Army from that time to March 27, 1900, is given as 47,800. Based on these figures the rate of suicide is reported as 30.7 for the year, or about .64 per thousand. In the Regular Army for ten years, with a mean strength of 29,000 men, the rate of suicide was 18.4, or about .63 per thousand. Another comparison is shown by the table giving the number of casualties each year in the Regular Army. In 1891, with 26,000 men, there were 22 suicides; 1892, with 26,000 men, 22 suicides, and in 1893, 22 suicides among 27,000 men. The conclusion is drawn in the statement that the war spirit and the placing in operation of an army of 63,000 men have not increased either the insanity or suicide rate.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONSTANT READER.—Lieut. A. T. Smith, 12th U. S. Inf., at last accounts was on duty at Manila. A lance corporal is a private who has passed an examination for corporal and is eligible to fill any existing vacancy. Lance corporals receive the same pay as privates.

M. E. B.—Cost of a six-gun battery depends on calibre and type of gun, which should be specified.

F. C., New York, asks: In what branch of the service can a man past thirty years, educated as a lawyer and conversant with international law (now a private), best look for advancement that will accrue to the best interest of the service and himself. Answer.—There is no opening of the character named except in the civil service.

C. F.—Address Gen. H. C. King, recording secretary, Society Army of the Potomac, 375 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., for full information.

DISCHARGED CAVALRYMAN.—Your faithful service entitles you to recognition by the government for employment, but civil service rules nowadays sometimes bar the way. State your case to the adjutant general of the Army, Washington, D. C., and he may take action to further your desire.

MRS. E. T.—In further answer to your inquiry as to the town of "Bantista" it is suggested that probably "Bantista" is meant, which is on the only railroad in Luzon and is 30 miles south of Dagupan.

CONSTANT READER.—We are advised by the publishers of Rowell's "Complete Army List of Officers of the U. S. Army" that the book will be issued on June 25. The publisher is L. R. Hamersly & Co., 63 Fifth avenue, New York City.

R. M. C.—The stations of U. S. Navy vessels are published each week in the Army and Navy Journal. There is no list of National Guard Armories for the entire United States. The best means of reaching them is to advertise in the Army and Navy Journal. The stations of the Army appear in the Army and Navy Journal each week.

W. B.—The answer to your question last week as to undress parade should have read "There is such a term as undress parade, when men turn out in blouses and forage caps."

A. F. G.—A non-commissioned officer takes his post by the nearest route at guard mount after being designated as left guide by the adjutant. Non-commissioned officers ordered to their posts at guard mounting face about at the command march and take their post by the nearest route. Being in line of skirmishers, the commander of the company commands company load, the pieces being loaded, he commands order arms, and should first command load pieces.

N. G. writes: On the occasion of the recent Military Athletic Tournament held at Madison Square Garden all the regular army organizations carrying guidons, viz.: Light Battery M, 2d Art.; Troop G, 3d Cav.; the West Point Cavalry Detachment, and the 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y., passed in review with the guidon inclined diagonally to the front and held by both hands, the right hand grasping the pole to the rear of the right hip and the left hand extended across the front of the body and grasping the pole about two feet above the right (a position similar to the charge bayonet of the infantry). Was this according to regulations, and if so, where can I find the authority for the same, as the last manual of drill regulations (edition 1896) prescribes a different method. Answer.—See par. 940, Artillery Drill Regulations, 1896.

J. G.—There have been a number of officers of foreign birth who have graduated from the U. S. Military and Naval Academy, and have received commissions. In the Army, Major George Ruhlen, Quartermaster's Department, for example, who was born in Germany, was a cadet July 1, 1883, and graduated as a second lieutenant, and assigned to the 15th Inf. June 14, 1887. In the Navy, for example, Comdr. E. H. C. Lentze was born in Prussia. He entered the Naval Academy, March 4, 1883; during the summer of 1884, while on leave, he volunteered for active service. He graduated in June, 1887.

SUBSCRIBER.—The general secretary of the Sons of the Revolution is J. M. Montgomery. The New York secretary is M. P. Ferris, 146 Broadway, New York City. If you write him you can get the information you desire. Messrs. Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, Pa., can supply you with the information about badges.

A. R. B.—You may be able to secure a copy of the Army Register by writing to the adjutant general, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. For answers to your other questions see answer to Subscriber in this issue.

F. H. asks: (1) In the school of the battalion par. 278, Infantry Drill Regulations, is given the oblique in line. Is it permissible to apply this movement in the school of the company? By this I mean a single company at drill on its parade ground or in the armory. Answer: Yes. (2) In par. 302 we have a battalion marching in column of fours to form columns of companies at full distance. Would it be correct to apply a similar movement to platoon drill by a single company making the command "Column of platoons first platoon fours right (or left) march," the company being in column of fours? Answer: Yes. It could be done, but is not prescribed in the Drill Regulations.

W. J. F. asks: Relating to par. 46 of Circular 16, viz.: trail, left shoulder, secure and sling arms, being a part of the manual of arms and not prescribed to be executed from any certain positions, is it allowable to execute any position of the manual from the above positions and vice versa, and if not, what part of the manual would be prohibited? Answer: The positions enumerated in par. 46 are for route marches, and not a part of the manual. For instance, being at a trail it would be wrong to give the command "present arms," the same at left shoulder, and if at a "present arms," it would be improper to command "left-shoulder arms."

P. I. D.—The rate of fare, first-class, to Manila, via San Francisco, is \$32.75, including stateroom and meals on steamer from San Francisco to Hong Kong, and Hong Kong to Manila. You may take either the railroad route from New York to San Francisco via New Orleans, or via Chicago and St. Louis; the duration of the trip is from 4½ to 6 days, depending on route, railroad line and train. The rate of fare from New York to Manila via Vancouver is \$38. The trains for Vancouver leave New York, via New York Central, at 7:30 p. m. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and arrive in Vancouver at 12:40 noon Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

I. H. G.—There will be a vacancy in the 4th Congressional District of Maryland to West Point in 1903.

C. J. R.—Eugene D. Minard enlisted May 15, 1894, in Battery M, 2d U. S. Art.; discharged August 15, 1897, per G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1890, at Fort Warren, Mass., a private. Re-enlisted November 13, 1897, in Co. F, 7th U. S. Inf. Muster roll of a detachment of the 7th Inf., dated at Camp Rampart, Alaska, December 31, 1899 (latest), shows him a sergeant present for duty. No record of death to date. Station of Co. F, 7th U. S. Inf., Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

FORT MICHIE, NEW YORK.

A correspondent writing to the Army and Navy Journal from Fort Michie, N. Y., (New London, Conn.), says: New frame barracks for 30 men have been completed, and the detachment of Battery B, 7th Art., which are stationed here have moved into them after having occupied an old shed all winter. The change into a well-ventilated, lighted and clean quarters, is appreciated by the men. Lieut. John E. Stephens, 7th Art., commands the detachment and post with station at Fort Terry, N. Y., where he is also commanding officer and battery commander, commanding Battery B, 7th Art. A hospital, one set of officers' quarters, coal shed and stable, all frame, have been completed and a commissary and Q. M. storehouse is nearing completion.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

G. O. 48, APRIL 12, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I.—Publishes the boundaries of certain lands for military purposes located at the mouth of Mission Creek at a point known as Eagle City, Alaska, comprising 25,000 acres, more or less.

II.—Publishes the following act of Congress: An Act to establish a military post at or near Des Moines, Ia.

G. O. 49, APRIL 12, 1900, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I.—The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, April 12, 1900.
The Division of the Philippines having been established (as published in General Orders No. 33, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, March 23, 1900), the organization of the 8th Army Corps is by direction of the President hereby discontinued.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

II.—The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, April 12, 1900.

By direction of the President, the military post near the city of Bismarck, N. D., will hereafter be known as Fort Lincoln, in honor of the memory of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, and in perpetuation of the former post near Bismarck, which was maintained for many years as Fort Abraham Lincoln.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

III.—By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 599 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

608. The "originals" of all certificates of deposit are required by law to be forwarded by the depositaries direct to the Secretary of the Treasury; the "duplicates" are filed by the depositing officers with their retained papers. Immediately upon making a deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States the depositing officer will notify the proper chief of bureau of the fact, stating the number of the certificate of deposit, the name of the depository, the date of the deposit, the amount, the appropriation to which the money pertains, and whether the amount arose from proceeds of sales or is a repayment of an unexpended balance. If the deposit is on account of the indebtedness of any person other than the depositing officer, the source from which the money was derived and the object of the payment will be distinctly stated and reference made to the vouchers, if any, to which the deposit pertains.

IV.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the requirements of subdivision B, par. 10, G. O. No. 31, June 27, 1899, from this office, providing for the turning into the Quartermaster's Department of cavalry horses unfit for cavalry service, but fit for team or draught horses, are rescinded within the limits of the United States.

By command of Major-Gen. Miles: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 10, APRIL 11, 1900, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
Publishes a list showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated.

G. O. 6, APRIL 3, 1900, DEPT. ALASKA.
Major Gonzales S. Bingham, Q. M., U. S. V., is announced as Chief Q. M. Department of Alaska.

CIRCULAR 1, APRIL 6, D. ALASKA.

The stated returns and reports heretofore rendered to headquarters, Department of the Columbia, by commanding officers of troops and stations in Alaska, under orders from that department, will hereafter and until further orders be submitted to these headquarters, and mailed, after receipt of this circular, to Fort Saint Michael, Alaska.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Randall: W. P. RICHARDSON, Capt. 8th Inf., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 71, APRIL 2, 1900, D. P. R.

In accordance with par. 1302 of Army Regulations, the time for the commencement of the service in the mounted battalion of the Puerto Rico Regt., U. S. V. Inf., authorized by the President of the United States on Feb. 8, 1900, will be the date upon which the assignment to the mounted battalion is made.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Davis: W. F. HALL, A. G.

G. O. 73, APRIL 5, D. P. R.

Lieut.-Col. W. P. Hall, A. G. U. S. A., is relieved from duty as Adjutant General of this department and will proceed to New York City. Major William E. Almy, Puerto Rico Regt., is appointed Acting Adjutant General of this department and will relieve Lieut.-Col. W. P. Hall.

G. O. 12, APRIL 6, 1900, DEPT. TEXAS.

Lieut.-Col. John Simpson, Deputy Q. M. G., U. S. A., is announced as Chief Q. M. Department of Texas, and Q. M. at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., relieving Major Charles B. Thompson, Q. M., U. S. V. Pending instructions from the Adjutant General of the Army, Lieut.-Col. Simpson, in addition to his other duties, is announced as Acting Chief Commissary of the department, relieving Major Charles B. Thompson, Q. M., U. S. V.

G. O. 13, APRIL 10, DEPT. TEXAS.

Directs a systematic course of instruction in packing at all posts within the department where troops of cavalry are stationed.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G. O. 6, FEB. 4, 1900, 1ST DIV., 5TH CORPS.

Before a general court-martial, which convened at Manila, P. I., pursuant to par. 10, G. O. 17, H. Q. A., 1st Div., 5th Corps, Jan. 20, 1899, and of which Col. E. A. Godwin, 4th Inf., U. S. V., was president, and 1st Lieut. F. S. Hutton, 4th Inf., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, 7th U. S. Art.

Charge—"Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline in violation of the 63d Article of War."

Specification 1st—"In this, that he, 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, 7th Art., was so much under the influence of intoxicating liquor as to be unfit to perform his duties as chief of a separate platoon of light artillery posted at the pumping station, P. I., this at or near El Deposito, P. I., at about 1 o'clock A. M., Dec. 17, 1899."

Specification 2d—"In this, that, 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, 7th Art., did, without reason therefor, discharge his revolver five (5) times (more or less), thereby incurring the risk of causing a night alarm. This on the road between El Deposito and the pumping station, P. I., at about 1 o'clock A. M., Dec. 17, 1899."

Specification 3d—"In this, that he, 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, 7th Art., did use provoking and insulting language towards the members of a patrol, who had halted and challenged him in the proper discharge of their duty, saying: 'You must be a lot of recruits or Sunday school boys; you ought to be at Sunday school,' or words to that effect. This on the road between El Deposito, P. I., and the pumping station, P. I., at about 1 o'clock A. M., Dec. 17, 1899."

Plea—to the 1st Specification—"Not guilty." To the 2d specification, "Guilty, except the words, 'without reason therefor,' and the words, 'thereby incurring the risk of causing a night alarm,' and to the excepted words, 'Not guilty.' To the 3d specification, "Not guilty." To the charge, "Not guilty."

Finding—Of the 1st specification, "Guilty." Of the 2d specification, "Guilty." Of the 3d specification, "Guilty, except the words, 'provoking and insulting,' and of the excepted words, 'Not guilty.' Of charge, "Guilty." Sentence—And the court does therefore sentence him, 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, 7th U. S. Art., "to forfeit to the United States fifty dollars (\$50.00) per month of his

pay for one (1) year, and to be reduced in rank so that his name shall be borne on the Army Register next below that of 2d Lieut. Geo. W. Bunnell, Jr., 4th Art.

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, 7th U. S. Art., are approved and the sentence will be duly executed. Lieut. Cassels will be released from arrest.

By command of Major-Gen. Bates:

ARTHUR L. WAGNER, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 15, MARCH 12, D. P. AND 8TH C.

Hereafter a leave of absence, whether written or verbal, will not authorize an officer to visit Manila unless he be stationed within four miles thereof or have the permission of the brigade or higher commander. A strict compliance is enjoined with the provision of par. 63, Army Regulations, that orders "will not direct travel beyond the limits of the command of the officer who issues them."

By command of Major-Gen. Otis:

M. BARBER, A. A. G.

G. O. 32, MARCH 10, M. G. P. I.

The Ports of Nueva Caceres and Pasacao are open for coasting trade. The following appointments are made to date from Feb. 2, 1900: At Nueva Caceres, 2d Lieut. William E. MacKinlay, 45th Inf., Inspector of Customs and Captain of the Port; Major Edwin T. Cole, 45th Inf., Collector of Internal Revenue. At Pasacao, Capt. W. Lee Capps, 45th Inf., Inspector of Customs, Captain of the Port and Collector of Internal Revenue.

G. O. 31, MARCH 10, M. G. P. I.

The Mining Bureau (Inspeccion General de Minas) heretofore administered as a bureau of the Direccion General de Administracion Civil, is re-established and placed in charge of 1st Lieut. C. H. Burritt, 11th Cav.

G. O. 50, APRIL 14, 1900, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Publishes rules and regulations providing for the taking of the census of the military population of the United States, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, as well as of civilian residents on military reservations and civilians in the employ of the Government residing at military posts and stations or on duty with troops in the field. Department Commanders will designate an officer as census enumerator at each post and station within their respective commands (the officer at Willets Point, New York, to be designated by the Commanding General, Department of the East); the Chief of Ordnance will designate an officer at each ordnance establishment, the Surgeon General an officer at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., the sanitarium at Fort Bayard, N. M., and at all general hospitals, and the Superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., an officer to act in the above capacity. The names of all such officers will be promptly furnished the Director of the Census, direct.

The recruiting officer at each city recruiting station will make the enumeration at his station and will report promptly to the Director of the Census, direct.

G. O. 51, APRIL 13, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I.—The following order from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, April 17, 1900.

The act approved April 12, 1899 (Public No. 89), providing for a civil government for Porto Rico, having fixed the spelling of the name of the West Indian Island ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty of Paris as Porto Rico, War Department orders of Dec. 27, 1899 (published in G. O. 21, H. Q. A. A. G. O., Dec. 29, 1899), are revoked, and that department will hereafter be borne on all returns and referred to in all correspondence, orders, etc., as the Department of Porto Rico.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

II.—Describes lands set aside for military purposes in Pacific County, Wash., to complete addition to reservation at Fort Columbia.

III.—Describes land acquired on North Point, in the County of Baltimore and State of Maryland, and named Fort Howard, announced a military reservation.

IV.—Publishes the following act of Congress: An Act to complete the establishment and erection of a military post near the city of Sheridan, in the State of Wyoming, and making appropriation therefor.

G. O. 52, APRIL 19, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, suitable leather gloves will be issued by the Quartermaster's Department to the enlisted men of the coast artillery to protect their hands while handling guns, machinery and other appliances. These gloves will be charged to the men at cost or invoice price, but the value of same will not form part of their annual clothing money allowance.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Commissaries on U. S. transports plying between the United States and Cuba or Porto Rico will not keep to their respective credits in public depositories a greater amount of subsistence funds than \$1,000; those on transports plying between the United States and the Philippine Islands, via the Suez Canal, \$2,000, and those on transports plying between the western coast of the United States and the Philippines will not keep any funds to their credit in depositories.

2. Transport commissaries on U. S. vessels operating between the United States and Cuba or Porto Rico are authorized to keep in their personal possession, at their own risk, not to exceed \$500 subsistence funds; those on transports plying between the United States and the Philippine Islands not to exceed \$1,500 subsistence funds. All money received by transport commissaries from the sale of subsistence stores, or meals furnished aboard, in excess of the above amounts, will be transferred to such officer of the Subsistence Department as may be directed by the Commissary General of Subsistence at the end of each journey.

By command of Major-Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. A. G.

G. O. 53, APRIL 19, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, under instructions from the President, a competitive examination of enlisted men for promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant, U. S. Army, will be held in each geographical department on June 1, 1900, in lieu of the usual examination in September, with a view to filling vacancies which may exist July 1, 1900.

A soldier desiring to take the competitive examination must have completed two years of service, as defined in Circular No. 7, March 20, 1900, from this office, on or prior to June 1, 1900, and his age on that date must be under thirty years.

A board will be convened June 1, 1900, by each department commander, before which any soldier serving within the department and possessing the legal qualifications and who may desire to take the examination will be ordered to appear. Each board so convened will conduct the examination according to the provisions of Section IV, of G. O. 79, Nov. 26, 1892, as amended by G. O. 32, Feb. 21, 1899, and G. O. 145, Aug. 15, 1899, from this office, and will prepare and forward its report as directed in Section V, thereof.

Regimental commanders will be directed to report at once to department commanders the names of all legally qualified enlisted men who desired to appear before the board.

For the purpose of appointment and of relative rank after appointment the names of the successful candidates will be arranged by the War Department on a list in order of merit according to their general average as reported by the several departmental boards.

By command of Major-Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. A. G.

G. O. 8, APRIL 19, DEPT. EAST.

To meet the requirements of so much of G. O. 50, current series, A. G. O., as directs that an officer at each

post and station be designated as census enumerator, the commanding officer of each post and station within the department is charged with the prompt execution of the duty in question and the rendition of the returns, etc., required.

G. O. 9, FEB. 1, MIL. GOV., NORTHW. LUZON, P. I. Capt. John Green Ballance, 23d Inf., is appointed Civil Governor of Northwestern Luzon, composed of the Provinces of Abra, Benguet, Bontoc, Lepanto, Ilocos North, Ilocos South and Union, with headquarters at Vigan, as chief assistant to the Military Governor. He will have charge of the establishing, supervising and inspecting of the civil government in the various towns and of all civil matters and correspondence relating thereto within the limits of these provinces, to be administered in accordance with the existing orders and the instructions he may receive.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Young:

W. R. SMEDBURG, JR.,
1st Lieut., 4th Cav., A. D. C., A. A. G.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The executive nominations for promotions and appointments in the Regular and Volunteer Army which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of April 14, pages 769 and 771, were confirmed by the Senate April 14, 1900.

46th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Henry H. Sheen, 46th Inf., to be captain, April 10, 1900; 2d Lieut. Richard B. Kavanagh, 46th Inf., to be 1st lieut., April 10, 1900.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 12, 1900:

Forty-sixth Infantry.

1st Lieut. Henry H. Sheen, 46th Inf., to be captain, April 10, 1900, vice Thomas, honorably discharged.

2d Lieut. Richard B. Kavanagh, 46th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, April 10, 1900, vice Sheen, promoted.

APRIL 15.—1st Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, 6th Art., to be captain, April 8, 1900, vice Ostheim, 1st Art., deceased.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS, TRANSFERS, CASUALTIES, ETC., OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, U. S. A.

Recorded in the Adjutant General's Office between March 15 and April 15, 1900.

APPOINTMENTS.

Pay Department—Francis L. Payson, of New York, to be paymaster, with rank of major, March 5, 1900.

Chaplain—Rev. Barton W. Perry, of California, to be chaplain, March 24, 1900.

Cavalry Arm—Lindland W. Fonda, of the Army, to be 2d lieut., March 1, 1900—to the 10th Cav.

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

Ordnance Department—Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., to be major, March 5, 1900.

1st Lieut. George Montgomery, to be captain, March 5, 1900.

Cavalry Arm—2d Lieut. Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th Cav., to be 1st lieut., March 13, 1900—to the 2d Cav.

Artillery Arm—2d Lieut. Thomas G. Ashburn, 7th Art., to be 1st lieut., March 1, 1900—to the 8th Art.

Infantry Arm—1st Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, 6th Inf., to be captain, Jan. 29, 1900—to the 11th Inf.

1st Lieut. Charles Miller, 16th Inf., to be captain, Feb. 2, 1900—to the 2d Inf.

1st Lieut. John R. Seyburn, 8th Inf., to be captain, Feb. 23, 1900—to the 22d Inf.

1st Lieut. Truman O. Murphy, 10th Inf., to be captain, Feb. 2, 1900—to the 19th Inf.

2d Lieut. Louis P. Schindel, 6th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Oct. 19, 1899—to the 1st Inf.

2d Lieut. George P. Pond, 3d Inf., to be 1st lieut., Oct. 20, 1899—to the 4th Inf.

2d Lieut. Dana T. Merrill, 12th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Nov. 15, 1899—to the 7th Inf.

2d Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill, 6th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Nov. 15, 1899—to the 13th Inf.

2d Lieut. Charles N. Murphy, 22d Inf., to be 1st lieut., Nov. 15, 1899—to the 14th Inf.

2d Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Nov. 20, 1899—to the 24th Inf.

2d Lieut. George H. Shields, Jr., 12th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Nov. 25, 1899—to the 12th Inf.

2d Lieut. Eleutheros H. Cooke, 10th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Nov. 25, 1899—to the 21st Inf.

2d Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, 18th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Dec. 2, 1899—to the 41st Inf.

2d Lieut. James B. Kemper, 14th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Dec. 8, 1899—to the 6th Inf.

2d Lieut. John W. Barnes, 18th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Dec. 15, 1899—to the 24th Inf.

2d Lieut. Isaac A. Saxton, 4th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Dec. 15, 1899—to the 23d Inf.

2d Lieut. George E. Thorne, 22d Inf., to be 1st lieut., Dec. 15, 1899—to the 12th Inf.

2d Lieut. Charles S. Land, 23d Inf., to be 1st lieut., Dec. 23, 1899—to the 13th Inf.

2d Lieut. Alfred Aloe, 18th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Dec. 26, 1899—to the 12th Inf.

2d Lieut. Thomas J. Fealy, 6th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Jan. 7, 1900—to the 4th Inf.

2d Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, 2d Inf., to be 1st lieut., Jan. 12, 1900—to the 5th Inf.

2d Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 12th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Jan. 15, 1900—to the 25th Inf.

2d Lieut. John M. Campbell, 25th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Jan. 18, 1900—to the 5th Inf.

2d Lieut. James B. Allison, 7th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Jan. 29, 1900—to the 6th Inf.

2d Lieut. John L. De Witt, 20th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Jan. 29, 1900—to the 25th Inf.

2d Lieut. Charles E. Morton, 22d Inf., to be 1st lieut., Feb. 2, 1900—to the 16th Inf.

2d Lieut. Van Leer Willis, 12th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Feb. 3, 1900—to the 5th Inf.

2d Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, 7th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Feb. 5, 1900—to the 10th Inf.

2d Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., to be 1st lieut., Feb. 11, 1900—to the 12th Inf.

RETIREMENTS.

Major Frederick A. Mahan, C. E., April 2, 1900, at his own request, after thirty years' service.

Capt. George E. Sage, 6th Art., April 5, 1900, for disability in line of duty.

TRANSFERS.

Cavalry Arm—Capt. James A. Cole, from the 9th Cav. to the 6th Cav., April 10, 1900.

Capt. Frank West, from the 6th Cav. to the 9th Cav., April 10, 1900.

1st Lieut. Elvin R. Heiberg, from the 2d Cav. to the 6th Cav., April 2, 1900.

1st Lieut. John P. Wade, from the 6th Cav. to the 2d Cav., April 2, 1900.

Infantry Arm—Capt. James M. Arrasmith, from the 13th Inf. to the 15th Inf., March 30, 1900.

Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, from the 18th Inf. to the 13th Inf., March 30, 1900.

1st Lieut. Eleutheros H. Cooke, from the 21st Inf. to the 10th Inf., March 28, 1900.

1st Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, from the 11th Inf. to the 16th Inf., March 17, 1900.

1st Lieut. Milton M. McGrew, from the 16th Inf. to the 11th Inf., March 17, 1900.

1st Lieut. Charles R. Ramsay, from the 10th Inf. to the 21st Inf., March 26, 1900.

1st Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, from the 5th Inf. to the 2d Inf., March 29, 1900.

1st Lieut. La Roy S. Upton, from the 2d Inf. to the 5th Inf., March 29, 1900.

2d Lieut. Hjalmar Erickson, from the 15th Inf. to the 7th Inf., March 29, 1900.

CASUALTIES.

Resigned—Capt. Charles R. Krauthoff, C. E., his com-

mission as 1st lieut. of infantry (14th Inf.), only, March 11, 1900.

Dismissed—Capt. George W. Kirkman, 12th Inf., March 21, 1900.

Died—Col. Z. B. Tower, retired, March 20, 1900, at Cohasset, Mass.

Capt. Louis Ostheim, 1st Art., April 8, 1900, at Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Randall, the department commander, accompanied by Major R. G. Ebert, surgeon, U. S. A., chief surgeon, and 1st Lieut. H. R. Hickok, 9th Cav., aid-de-camp, will proceed to Skagway and Fort Wrangel, Alaska, on business in connection with the inspection of the troops and stations at the points named. (April 7, D. Alaska.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. William P. Hall, A. A. G., U. S. A., will proceed from New York City to Chicago, Ill., for duty as Adjutant General, Department of the Lakes. (April 19, W. D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Russell B. Harrison, Inspector General, U. S. V., will proceed to San Juan, P. R. (April 19, D. E.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Charles B. Thompson, Q. M., U. S. V., is relieved from duty as commissary at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and 1st Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 7th Inf., in addition to his other duties is assigned to temporary duty in his stead. (April 7, D. T.)

So much of par. 24, S. O. 252, Nov. 9, 1899, W. D., as directs Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M. G., to take temporary station in New York City, is discontinued from and after Dec. 19, 1899, and the station of Col. Moore is fixed at Governors Island, New York, from that date. (April 13, W. D.)

Major Geo. S. Cartwright, Q. M., U. S. V., will report to the commanding general, Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, for duty as chief quartermaster of that department, to relieve Major William H. Miller, Q. M., U. S. V. (April 13, W. D.)

Capt. James S. Michael, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, 2d Brigade, 2d Division, for duty as Q. M. of that brigade, relieving Capt. William A. Cannon, A. Q. M., U. S. V., who will report to the Chief Q. M. (March 9, D. P. and 8 C.)

Capt. William A. Burnside, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (1st Lieut. 14th Inf.), is honorably discharged from the volunteer service in the United States only. He will join his regiment. (April 17, W. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major William L. Alexander, C. S., purchasing commissary at Chicago, Ill., will proceed to Akron on official business, and will return to his proper station. (April 11, W. D.)

Commissary Sergeant Frederick Wagner is transferred to Ponce, Porto Rico. (April 19, W. D.)

Commissary Sergeant Frank E. Adams is transferred to the purchasing and depot commissary at San Juan, P. R., for duty. Commissary Sergeant Charles Abell, Santiago, Cuba, will be sent to Mayari, Cuba. (April 19, W. D.)

Commissary Sergeant John J. O'Keefe, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, for duty. (April 5, D. Cuba.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Valery Havard, surg., U. S. A.; Major William C. Gorgas, surg., U. S. A.; Major Jefferson R. Kean, surg., U. S. V.; Capt. William W. Quinton, asst. surg., U. S. A., is appointed to meet in Havana, Cuba, May 1, 1900, for the examination of acting assistant surgeons, U. S. A., who are candidates for admission into the Medical Department of the Army. (April 6, W. D.)

Hospital Steward M. Denniny and Acting Hospital Steward J. Bargent to report to chief surgeon, Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara. Hospital Steward P. O'Neill and A. Hospital Steward F. L. Miner to report to Chief Surgeon, Department Province of Havana and Finar del Rio. Hospital Steward F. Halstead to report to chief surgeon, Department of Havana. Hospital Steward P. Looby and A. Hospital Steward R. E. Cross to report to chief surgeon, Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe. (April 3, D. Cuba.)

The following changes are ordered: Lieut.-Col. Calvin DeWitt, deputy surgeon general, to New York City, New York, for further orders. Major Valery Havard, surg., to Havana, Cuba, for duty as chief surgeon, Division of Cuba. Major W. C. Gorgas, surg., to Santiago for duty as chief surgeon, Dept. of Puerto Principe. (April 2, D. Cuba.)

A. A. Surg. T. W. Jackson, U. S. A., will proceed to New York City for further orders. (April 3, D. Cuba.)

A. A. Surg. Randall C. Stoney, U. S. A., on account of sickness, is assigned temporary duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, California, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (April 3, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. James T. Arwine, U. S. A., will report for temporary duty at Vancouver until such time as he may be able to proceed to Fort St. Michael, Alaska. (April 4, D. Col.)

A. A. Surg. Stephen M. Long, U. S. A., is assigned to duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (April 6, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Frederick Halstead is assigned to duty at Cabana Barracks. (April 10, D. H.)

Hospital Steward Daniel B. Miller is transferred to Key West Barracks, Fla., to relieve Acting Hospital Steward Samuel S. Snarr, who will be sent to Fort Barranca, Florida. (April 11, W. D.)

A. A. Surgeon W. E. Apple is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, April 11.)

Leave for 7 days is granted A. A. Surgeon E. Lyon. (Fort Schuyler, April 12.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Wolfe, asst. surg., is extended 15 days. (April 10, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. John S. Fogg, U. S. A., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty. (April 13, W. D.)

Act. Hospital Steward J. L. Gerlach and Private Homer C. Dodd will report to Fort Columbus for temporary duty. (April 12, D. E.)

S. O. 51 detailing 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, asst. surgeon, counsel for prisoners at Washington Barracks, is revoked, his presence at Fort Myer being necessary. (April 13, D. E.)

Leave for 4 days is granted A. A. Surgeon A. I. Boyer. (Fort Ferry, April 14.)

A. A. Surg. Dwight B. Taylor, U. S. A., now at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will accompany Co. G, 7th Inf., to Seattle, Washington, and then return to his proper station. (April 10, D. I.)

So much of par. 11, S. O. 86, April 12, 1900, M. D., as directs that Acting Hospital Steward Ernest C. A. Barber, Hospital Corps, Angel Island, Cal., be sent to Seattle, Wash., is revoked. (April 16, W. D.)

Acting Hospital Steward Welcome N. Powell will be sent to Seattle, Wash. (April 16, W. D.)

Acting Hospital Steward John R. Sands is transferred to Fort Brown, Tex. (April 16, W. D.)

Acting Hospital Steward Fred Southard will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for duty. (April 10, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Felipe Veranes, U. S. A., is assigned as supervisor of the city jail and charitable institutions and as attending surgeon in Santiago, relieving A. A. Surg.

Washington for further instructions. (April 19, W. D.)
A. A. Surg. Thomas W. Jackson, U. S. A., will proceed to West Point, New York, for temporary duty. (April 19, W. D.)
Leave of absence for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. James R. Church, A. Surg., U. S. A. (April 2, D. S. and P. P.)
A. A. Surg. Roger Post Ames, U. S. A., will proceed to Quemados, Cuba, for duty. (April 7, D. Cuba.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Robert S. Smith, add. paymaster, U. S. V., having reported, is assigned to duty in New York city and will report to the chief paymaster for instructions. (April 16, D. E.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

1st Lieut. John W. Joyce, Q. D., U. S. A., will make not to exceed three visits during each of the months of April and May, 1900, from Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, New York, to the Rome Locomotive and Machine Works, Rome, New York, on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles for the Lyle life-saving gun. (April 17, W. D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about April 20, 1900, is granted Chaplain Brant C. Hammond, U. S. A. (April 13, W. D.)
Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, U. S. A., now on temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, is assigned to duty at that post. (April 5, D. Cal.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

4TH CAVALRY—COL. CAMILLO C. C. CARR.
1st Lieut. Alexander M. Davis, 4th Cav., will report for duty as Q. M. of the transport Tartar on her return trip to the United States. (March 8, D. P. and S. C.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.
Sergt. Leo Spiegel, Troop D, 5th Cav., now at Fort Wood, will be sent to his troop, Jefferson Barracks, (April 17, D. E.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE.
2d Lieut. Charles A. Romeyn, 10th Cav., is transferred from Troop H to Troop F of that regiment. (April 17, W. D.)

11TH CAVALRY, U. S. V.—COL. JAMES LOCKETT.
2d Lieut. C. L. Ballard, 11th Cav., on account of physical disability, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (March 7, D. P. and S. C.)

18TH ARTILLERY—COL. WALLACE F. RANDOLPH.
Leave for one month is granted Capt. Henry L. Harris, 1st Art. (April 11, W. D.)
Capt. Clermont L. Best, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Frank K. Fergusson, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort San Jacinto, Texas, in connection with the annual target practice with coast defense guns and mortars at that post. (April 11, D. T.)

1st Lieut. H. E. Smith, 1st Art., is granted 4 days leave. (Fort Dade, April 11.)
2d Lieut. F. W. Philster, 1st Art., will temporarily perform duties of Q. M. and Commissary. (Fort Screven, April 1.)

Corp. J. A. Marsh has been promoted to sergeant.
2D ARTILLERY—COL. WM. L. HASKIN.

The following transfers are made in the 2d Art.: 2d Lieut. Laurence C. Brown, from Bat. E to Bat. B; 2d Lieut. Stanley D. Embick, from Bat. B to Bat. E. (April 11, W. D.)

The leave for 7 days granted 2d Lieut. M. J. McDonough, 2d Art., is extended 6 days. (April 17, D. E.)
Capt. W. Walke, 2d Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Monroe, April 11.)

Sergt. J. M. Keane, D. 2d Art., is detailed asst. librarian. (Fort Barrancas, April 8.)
Sergt. M. O'Donnell, C. 2d Art., is detailed to assist in mounting mortars. (Fort Screven, April 10.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Lawrence C. Brown, 2d Art. (Fort Monroe, April 16.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.
Capt. W. S. Alexander and 2d Lieut. R. S. Granger, 4th Art., are appointed fire marshal and asst. fire marshal. (Fort Monroe, March 28.)

Corp. Edward Frable, N. 4th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.
Corp. H. Scholl, N. 4th Art., has been promoted to sergeant, vice Grant Law, appointed reg. sergeant major. Corp. T. L. Hargrave has been promoted to sergeant.

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. JOHN I. RODGERS.
1st Lieut. G. W. Hatchell, 5th Art., having reported is detailed in charge of the school of instruction in electricity for enlisted men. (Fort Monroe, April 9.)

Leave for 7 days is granted 2d Lieut. J. B. Douglas, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, April 11.)
Corp. W. Kannewurf, Lt. Bat. D, 5th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Sergt. W. L. Greggerson, H. 5th Art., is detailed in the Ordnance Dept. (Fort Hamilton, April 11.)
Leave for one month with permission to return to the U. S. and apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Selden A. Day, 5th Art., inspector of artillery of the department. (March 30, D. P. R.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. HENRY C. HASBROUCK.
Lieut. P. R. Ward, 7th Art., is detailed Q. M. and Commissary with Siege Bat. 6, 7th Art., en route to Fort Riley. (Wash. Barracks, April 9.)

Capt. George W. Van Deusen, 7th Art., will join his battery stationed at Fort Totten, New York. (April 5, D. Cal.)
Capt. Geo. W. Van Deusen, 7th Art., will repair to Washington, D. C., for temporary duty. (April 13, W. D.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN C. BATES.
The following transfers are made in the 2d Inf.: 1st Lieut. Frank H. Whitman, from Co. G to Co. H; 1st Lieut. Paul H. McCook, from Co. H to G. (April 13, W. D.)

Co. C, 2d Inf., will proceed to Sagua la Grande, and take station, relieving Co. I, 2d Inf., who will proceed to Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballos, and take station. (April 10, D. M. and S. C.)

3D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.
The following transfers are made in the 3d Inf.: Capt. Frank B. McCoy, from Co. G to Co. C; Capt. Robert H. Noble, from Co. C to Co. G; 1st Lieut. Hamilton A. Smith, from Co. E to Co. G; 1st Lieut. Chauncey B. Humphrey, from Co. G to Co. E. (April 13, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. RICHARD COMBA.
Sick leave for six months is granted Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, 5th Inf. (April 13, W. D.)
Col. Richard Comba, 5th Inf., will repair to Chicago for consultation in reference to the proposed participation of troops in the parade in that city May the 1st. (April 13, D. L.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. LOYD WHEATON.
Co. G, 7th U. S. Inf., designated for station at Fort Valdez, Alaska, is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will proceed to Seattle, Washington, in time to take the transport sailing from that port about April 23d. (April 10, D. L.)

2d Lieut. James B. Allison, 7th Inf., will proceed to Seattle, Washington, in advance of Co. G, 7th U. S. Inf., with a view to his detail as Q. M. at Port Valdez, Alaska. (April 12, D. L.)

Capt. Charles G. French, 7th Inf., commanding Forts Porter and Niagara, will proceed to the latter post, not to exceed twice a week, on official business pertaining to his command and the preparation of the detachment at Fort Niagara for service in Alaska. (April 17, D. E.)

Leave for 4 days is granted 2d Lieut. H. Erickson, 7th Inf. (Fort Ontario, April 18.)
2d Lieut. W. C. Smith, 7th Inf., is detailed treasurer and librarian. (Fort McPherson, April 12.)
1st Lieut. Curtis W. Otwell, battalion adjutant, 7th Inf., will proceed to Seattle, Washington, for duty with Co. G, 7th Inf., under orders to take station in Alaska Territory. (April 17, W. D.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. EMERSON H. LISCUM.
Capt. John P. Pinley, 9th Inf., is transferred from Co. B to Co. G of that regiment. (April 17, W. D.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. EZRA P. EWERS.
2d Lieut. Clarence N. Jones, 10th Inf., will proceed to Cardenas, Cuba, for duty. (April 8, D. M. and S. C.)

14TH INFANTRY—COL. AARON S. DAGGETT.
Capt. Henry P. McCain, 14th Inf., A. A. A. G., will proceed to Fort Wright, Wash., and return to Vancouver. (April 2, D. Cal.)
The sick leave granted Capt. George H. Patten, 14th Inf., is extended one month. (April 17, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. EDWARD MOALE.
The leave for 7 days granted Capt. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., is extended 10 days. (April 14, D. E.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major George A. Cornish, 15th Inf. (April 16, D. E.)
Leave for 7 days is granted Capt. E. Lloyd, 15th Inf. (Fort Ethan Allen, April 12.)

Capt. Geo. F. Cooke, 15th Inf., is detailed Summary Court. (Fort Columbus, April 17.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. SIMON SNYDER.
Lieut. Col. W. H. Boyle, 19th Inf., acting inspector general of the department, will proceed to Forts Apache, Ariz., and Wingate, N. Mex., for the purpose of making the regular annual inspection of those posts. (April 9, D. Colo.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. WM. S. McCASKEY.
First Lieut. Lyman M. Welch, 20th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (April 2, D. Cal.)
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Todd, 20th Inf., is extended twenty days. (April 9, D. T.)

1st Lieut. Charles C. Todd, 20th Inf., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and enter the U. S. General Hospital at that post for surgical treatment. (April 17, W. D.)

21ST INFANTRY—COL. JACOB KLINE.
2d Lieut. Thomas A. Vicars, 21st Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (April 7, D. Cal.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. GEORGE W. DAVIS.
The retirement from active service of Capt. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf., upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, is announced. (April 18, W. D.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. HENRY B. FREEMAN.
1st Lieut. Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty with a company of his regiment stationed at that post. (April 2, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf., is assigned to duty with Co. B of his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (April 10, D. Cal.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.
Col. Burt, 25th Inf., under date of Iba Zambales, P. I., in orders announcing the death of 1st Lieut. W. T. Schenck, Adjutant 2d Battalion, killed in action Jan. 29, 1900, near Castillitos, Zambales Province, says: "Lieut. Schenck, as we all know, was a most energetic, efficient officer, a good soldier and steadfast friend. He died gallantly at the head of his command. Owing to the existing field conditions, the usual badge of mourning will be omitted."

45TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. JOSEPH H. DORST.
2d Lieut. A. S. Odell, 45th Inf., will proceed to Manila for examination. (March 7, D. P. and S. C.)

48TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. WM. P. DUVAL.
Col. Wm. P. Duval, 48th Inf., is relieved as member of board appointed by par. 5, S. O. 35, from these headquarters; Major Clyde D. V. Hunt, 25th Inf., is relieved from duty as recorder and detailed as member of the board, and 1st Lieut. Henry G. Leonard, 14th Inf., is appointed recorder of its proceedings. (March 8, D. P. and S. C.)

PUERTO RICAN REGIMENT, U. S. V.
2d Lieut. F. W. Hawes, Puerto Rico Regiment, will proceed to Camp Henry, Cayey, P. R., for duty. (March 30, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. Orval P. Townshend, Puerto Rican Reg., having reported, will proceed to San Juan on the Burnside, sailing from New York about April 18, 1900, in charge of casuals and recruits. (April 14, D. E.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.
The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made:

Capt. Henry J. Hunt (promoted from 1st lieut., 6th Inf.), to the 11th Inf., Co. E, to date from Jan. 29, 1900, vice Walker, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 6th Inf. until further orders.

Capt. Charles Miller (promoted from 1st lieut., 16th Inf.), to the 2d Inf., Co. B, to date from Feb. 2, 1900, vice French, relieved.

Capt. John R. Seyburn (promoted from 1st lieut., 8th Inf.), to the 2d Inf., Co. K, to date from Feb. 2, 1900, vice Frost, appointed major and paymaster, U. S. A. He will remain on duty with the 8th Inf. until further orders.

Capt. Truman O. Murphy (promoted from 1st lieut., 10th Inf.), to the 19th Inf., Co. G, to date from Feb. 5, 1900, vice Smith, deceased. He will remain on duty with the 10th Inf. until further orders.

1st Lieut. James B. Allison (promoted from 2d lieut., 7th Inf.), to the 5th Inf., Co. B, to date from Jan. 29, 1900, vice Hunt, promoted.

1st Lieut. John L. DeWitt (promoted from 2d lieut., 20th Inf.), to the 25th Inf., Co. K, to date from Jan. 29, 1900, vice Schenck, killed in action. He will remain on duty with the 20th Inf. until further orders.

1st Lieut. Charles E. Morton (promoted from 2d lieut., 22d Inf.), to the 16th Inf., Co. D, to date from Feb. 2, 1900, vice Miller, promoted. He will join his company.

1st Lieut. Van Leer Willis (promoted from 2d lieut., 13th Inf.), to the 8th Inf., Co. D, to date from Feb. 2, 1900, vice Seyburn, promoted. He will remain on duty with the 12th Inf. until further orders.

1st Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge (promoted from 2d lieut., 2d Inf.), to the 10th Inf., Co. C, to date from Feb. 5, 1900, vice Murphy, promoted. He will remain with the 7th Inf. until further orders.

1st Lieut. Garrison McCaskey (promoted from 2d lieut., 25th Inf.), to the 12th Inf., Co. I, to date from Feb. 11, 1900, vice Munton, deceased. He will remain on duty with the 25th Inf. until further orders. (April 18, W. D.)

TRANSFERS.
The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. John B. Bennet, from the 7th Inf. to the 6th Inf., Co. B; 1st Lieut. James Allison, from the 6th Inf. to the 7th Inf., Co. G. (April 15, W. D.)

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: Capt. Frank Taylor, from the 14th Inf. to the 8th Inf., Co. F; Capt. Fred W. Sladen, from the 8th Inf. to the 14th Inf., Co. E. (April 17, W. D.)

GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.
A G. C. M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 2, for the trial of Capt. Peter C. Deming, A. C. S. Detail: Col. Jacob B. Rawles, 3d Art.; Lieut.-Col. Richard I. Eskridge, 23d Inf.; Major Louis H. Rucker, 6th Cav.; Major Benjamin C. Lockwood, 21st Inf.; Capt. Frank West, 6th Cav.; Capt. Carver Howland, 4th Inf.; Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art.; Capt. Henry C. Dames, 3d Art.; Capt.

Chas. A. Bennett, 3d Art.; Major Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Advocate, U. S. A. (March 23, D. Cal.)
Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, 3d Cav., is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., vice Capt. G. L. Best, 1st Art., relieved. (April 5, D. T.)

A G. C. M. at Mayaguez, P. R., April 2. Detail: Capt. Noel S. Bishop, 5th Cav.; Capt. P. M. B. Travis, 11th Inf.; Capt. Thomas F. Maginnis, Puerto Rican Regt.; 1st Lieut. Alonzo Gray, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. E. Richards, asst. surg., U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. E. W. Arnold, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Laurence Halstead, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. McCa. Schofield, 5th Cav.; Judge Advocate. (March 23, D. P. R.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., the 5th of April, 1900. Detail—Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, M. D.; Capt. Wilson Y. Stamper, 8th Inf.; Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf.; Capt. Edward N. Jones, Jr., 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Traber Norman, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Winslow B. Burtt, 8th Inf.; Judge Advocate. (April 3, D. D.)

At Washington Barracks, April 2. Detail: Majors E. Van A. Andrus, 4th Art.; George G. Greenough, 7th Art.; Capt. Daniel H. Boughton, 3d Cav.; Montgomery M. Maccomb, 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Asst. Surg.; Arthur S. Conklin, 7th Art.; Elisha S. Benton, 7th Art. (April 5, D. E.)

G. C. M. at Presidio of San Francisco, April 9. Detail—Major Philip F. Harvey, surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. Jos. M. Callie, 3d Art.; Capt. Elton F. Wilcox, 5th Cav.; Capt. Amos W. Kimball, A. G. M., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. John P. Hains, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. James S. Parker, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Wallace B. Scales, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. William Forse, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. John C. Raymond, 6th Cav.; Judge Advocate. (April 3, D. Cal.)

G. C. M. at Denver, Colo., the 11th of April, 1900. Detail—Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Atwood, D. Q. M. G., U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Henry Lippincott, deputy surgeon general, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Boyle, 19th Inf., A. I. G.; Major Louis Brechemin, surgeon, U. S. A.; Major Junius G. Sanders, additional paymaster, U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. Warren Dean, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James A. Ryan, 5th Cav.; aide-de-camp, judge advocate. (April 9, D. Colo.)

A military commission to meet at Hilo, Panay, March 15, 1900. Detail: Col. Edmund Rice, 26th Inf.; Major Louis W. Crampton, surgeon; Major Charles F. Mason, surgeon, 26th Inf.; Captain Victor H. Bridgman, 6th Art.; 1st Lieut. Oliver Edwards, 6th Inf., and Capt. Dana R. Weller, 44th Inf., Judge Advocate. (March 7, D. P. and S. C.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.
Major Harry G. Cavanaugh, U. S. A., upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa. (April 11, W. D.)

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.
Electrician Sergt. Ernest G. Trumbo will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va. (April 7, W. D.)
Elec. Sergt. E. G. Trumbo will proceed to Fort Monroe. (Fort Washington, April 10.)

G. C. M. CASES.
In the case of a soldier recently tried at Washington Barracks for desertion, etc., the reviewing authority, Major Gen. Merritt, says: "The prosecution failed to call the witnesses named as being relied upon to identify the prisoner and to substantiate the allegations of desertion set out in the specification to the first charge, substituting for the proof thus indicated a certain unsigned memorandum of service, and so called official copies of examination papers of recruits and of figure cards, none of which documents were properly admissible, not having been authenticated as required by Section 832, of the Revised Statutes of the U. S. In addition thereto a medical officer testified as to his opinion of the identity of the prisoner with the persons described in the alleged copies of the figure cards. Entry in a record or other official statement that a soldier deserted on a certain day is not legal evidence of desertion by him, but is evidence only that he has been charged with desertion. The evidence adduced being insufficient to sustain the allegations set out in the specifications to the first and second charges, the findings are disapproved. The prisoner will be released from confinement and returned to duty. (April 12, D. E.)

ARMY BOARDS.
Capt. William L. Sibert, C. E.; Capt. Charles W. Mead, 35th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Parker, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. William P. Wooten, C. E., are appointed a board to take account of stock and enumerate all railway property which is at present or has been in the actual use of the United States Government since the Manila and Dagupan Railroad or any portion of the same has been operated by it for its convenience and benefit. The board will also state in its report of inventory the condition of the road and road-bed when captured from the insurgents (noting particularly whatever damage resulted from the act of God or the public enemy), its present condition, the cost of labor and material expended thereon by the military authorities since its capture and the purposes of the outlay. (March 10, D. P. and S. C.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. George L. Scott, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John T. Nance, Adjt., 3d Squadron, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyer, 6th Cav., Commissary, is to meet at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to examine into the qualifications of Squadron Sergt. Major Evan W. Suddarth, 6th Cav., for appointment as Commissary Sergt., U. S. A. (March 11, D. M.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Walter Reed, surg., U. S. A.; Major George R. Bushnell, surg., U. S. A.; Major Edward C. Carter, surg., U. S. A., is appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., to examine Capt. Jacob H. Culver, 33d Inf., as to his present physical condition and fitness to perform the duties of his rank. (April 17, W. D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Alexander D. Schenck, 3d Art.; Capt. Cassius E. Gillette, C. E., U. S. A., and 1st Lieut. John L. Hayden, 1st Art., will meet at Fort Screven, Ga., April 26, 1900, for the purpose of reporting upon the acquisition of certain additional land at that post as a site for officers' quarters. (April 18, W. D.)

G. O. 5, April 2, Div. of Cuba, directs all officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department in the Division of Cuba, both at posts and on transports engaged in the coastwise trade on the island to report their money balances monthly to the chief commissary of subsistence at these headquarters. Acting commissaries of subsistence will get authority from the Secretary of War, to keep in their personal possession stated amounts of public funds at their own risk, and all in excess of the amount so authorized will be transferred at the end of each month to the chief commissary of subsistence of the division.

Circular 14, March 28, 1900, Dept. Puerto Rico, invites the attention of post commanders to the circular from the War Department, dated May 18, 1900, relating to commutation of rations of enlisted men. For the ordinary travel on this island when commutation is allowed, \$1.00 per day is thought sufficient, and \$1.50 per day it is directed should only be given in special cases which seem to demand this amount.

G. O. 70 and 72, Dept. of Puerto Rico, refer to the civil government of the island.

G. O. 30, March 10, Circular 3, March 9, Military Governor Philippines, relates to the civil government.

SPECIAL ORDERS, APRIL 19, H. Q. A.
Brig.-Gen. William Ludlow will proceed from New York City to Washington and resume duties as president of the board on war college.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Boyle, 19th Inf., is assigned to duty as acting inspector general, Department of Colorado and Missouri.

(Army continued on page 82.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1900.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND ARMY.

Immediately after the graduation in June of the senior class of the Military Academy and the assignment of its members to regiments, additional appointments will be made from civil life to the Regular Army. This class will no where near fill up the existing vacancies, and it will hence again be imperative that examinations be given to civilian appointees. As we have before stated, the President has not seen fit to fill the vacancies from civil life, pending the graduation from West Point, as it would evidently be unfair that the students there who have four years been preparing for commissions in the regular service should be given rank below those who enter the Army from civil life. Major-Gen. Miles is opposed to appointing any civilians to the grade of second lieutenant, and has recommended, on more than one occasion, that other means be taken to fill the vacancies which occur from time to time. Nothing, however, has been done looking to relief in this direction.

The Navy is sadly in need of officers and men to man the new ships which have recently been constructed and are now in course of construction. Although Congress has been fairly liberal in making appropriations for new battleships, cruisers and other vessels of war, it has made no provisions for an increase in the number of officers, which number, under the old status of affairs, was wholly inadequate. Several remedies have been suggested for the correction of this evil, but the one which seems to meet with nearly universal approval is that recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, providing that the senior class at Annapolis be immediately graduated and its members be given the rank of ensign, and in future all classes be graduated at the end of four years without the necessity of two years sea service prior to receiving actual rank in the Navy. We have on several occasions pointed out the necessity and the wisdom of following such a plan, but there are several arguments in its favor which we have not yet made clear.

While the Army has been greatly increased within the last two years, there has been a corresponding increase in the number of officers; but in the Navy there has been no increase in spite of the construction of the new ships of war. Hence, at the present time, the Navy of the United States finds itself with a large number of expensive and modern vessels of war, with too few officers to control them. Many additional ships will soon go into commission and the question now is, where are the officers to come from. Fewer cadets are annually graduated from Annapolis under the present law than the needs of the service require. There are now 149 vacancies in the grades of junior lieutenant and ensign, which must be filled from the Academy, but as the average class scarcely exceeds forty in number it is practically impossible to ever maintain the Navy at its full force unless the number is almost doubled. There will be upward of one hundred vacancies existing in the lower grades after this year's final graduation, and the places that will be created in the following year through retirements, etc., will undoubtedly bring the number back to its present figure.

Something must be done immediately to provide for more officers in the Navy. Fully realizing this fact the Secretary of the Navy will urge upon the present Congress that a bill, of the nature outlined here, be passed.

It is stated at the Navy Department the pressure to secure officers for active sea duty has made it imperative that the number of officers who should be detailed to the Naval Academy as instructors be greatly reduced. Where there are at present four or five officers instructing in any department of the Academy there should by right be double the number. Naturally the instructors who are at the Academy are worked nearly beyond endurance. In the same manner officers have been relieved from needed duty on shore at the navy yards, and have been sent to sea, thereby causing considerable trouble in the administration of naval affairs. It is to be hoped that some immediate relief be given the Navy.

Congress will assume a serious responsibility if it fails to promptly provide adequately for the permanent military and naval establishments. Make-shift methods in war are always expensive and may at any moment become dangerous.

The action taken by the Senate Committee upon the Army bill, which is reported elsewhere in this number, is an indication of good will on the part of that branch of Congress which is encouraging. The increase in the artillery is the most important concession to public necessities. The change in staff organization is adopted by the Senate upon lines somewhat more conservative than those in the original bill proposed by the War Department, but which do not affect the principal of temporary duty in the staff. The idea of promotion by selection presented in the first section of the bill does not appear to have impressed the Senators any more favorably than it did the officers of the Army. The bill has yet to pass the ordeal of discussion in the two houses of Congress.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL QUESTION.

The suggestion of a waterway across the Isthmus of Panama is at least 350 years old, and it thus dates back nearly to the time of the original discovery of the American continent. The English appeared to have realized its importance sooner than we did, for no objection was made to the assertion of British rights in Belize and on the Mosquito Coast to which Lord Palmerston was prompted by a desire to secure a foothold on the American isthmus in anticipation of the canal. Holding the key to the Nicaragua route by its possession of San Juan, England was able to prevent action by our Government in support of the efforts of capitalists to secure Government protection for a canal. These efforts date back to what is known as the Hise Convention, wherein the Republic of Nicaragua in 1849 authorized the building of the canal by American citizens, and conceded to the United States the right to fortify it at both ends and along the route, and to protect it with such a display of military force as it thought necessary. This convention also proposed to forbid the use of the canal by powers at war with either of the contracting parties, and the transport over it of contraband of war by nations at war with each other. As part return for the concession, the United States was to undertake the defense of Nicaragua on condition that she was to engage in no hostilities without the consent of the government at Washington.

It is to our military President, Gen. Zachary Taylor, that the failure of this convention was due, and in place of it was substituted what is known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Though Gen. Taylor did not formally reject the Hise Convention, he never presented it to the Senate for ratification. He endeavored to enter into an arrangement with Nicaragua which could not offend British sensibilities, but his commissioner, Mr. E. G. Squier, failed in the attempt to negotiate a fresh treaty and was recalled at the instance of the British Minister, Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, and his acts disowned. This Clayton-Bulwer treaty has since tied our hands in the matter of building a canal through "Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, as it compelled us to co-operate with Great Britain in doing so."

During the administration of President Arthur Secretary Frelinghuysen negotiated a convention with Nicaragua for a canal which was never ratified by the Senate. Mr. Frelinghuysen endeavored at the same time to secure England's consent to an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, contending that it was obsolete and had been violated by Great Britain in a specific case mentioned aside from its violation in 1852 by occupation of the Bay Islands, which had been practically admitted by their subsequent abandonment in deference to American sentiment.

When Mr. Cleveland came into office he disapproved of the Frelinghuysen-Zavola treaty and withdrew it from the Senate. Had he shown at this time the vigor in maintaining the Monroe doctrine which he subsequently displayed in the case of Venezuela, it is possible that we should now have a free hand in the matter a Nicaragua canal. As it is, the State Department under Mr. Hay has pursued the policy of deferring to the interests and wishes of Great Britain, of which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is the most conspicuous example.

What has been gained is the abandonment by Great Britain of her right to joint possession and control of the canal, the practical effect of which has been to make the building of a canal impossible. Even as it is, the Congress of the United States displays no alacrity in building a canal which has waited upon Government action for its inauguration during a period of three centuries and a half. The history of the project thus far is characterized by far-sighted business sagacity in suggesting projects which have come to nothing because of the unstatesmanlike indifference of Congress to enterprises from which the country would derive great advantages, whatever the profit accruing to individuals. The gain the country would make by the building of an Isthmus canal cannot be doubted; the commercial profit is not so certain, and if it should come, those whose energy makes possible what the Government would deprive us of are justly entitled to it.

How vast have been the benefits resulting from our Pacific railroads, and how impossible it would have been to secure them had we depended upon Government action alone! They have not only bound the eastern and western sections of the United States in indissoluble bonds and increased our national wealth beyond computation, but they have forever settled the vexed Indian problem. Corresponding benefits would result if we could only persuade the Congress of the United States to take the statesmanlike view of our national interest which prevailed at the time the Pacific railroads were authorized.

ALLOTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

The adoption in the Army of the Navy system allowing allotment of pay by enlisted men has not proved altogether successful under the plan now in force, owing to unlike conditions in the two branches of the service.

In the Navy an officer of the Pay Department keeps the accounts of the men and is therefore informed at once of any circumstance which should suspend or annul the allotment. The accounts of soldiers are kept by their company commanders, who, as the Army is now serving, are thousands of miles from the allottees and the paymasters who are paying the allotments.

Under a decision of the Comptroller, a paymaster is not at liberty to pay an allotment unless he is certain that the grantor is alive, and that the pay from which

the allotment is drawn is due independently of any deductions or dues to the Government. This has proved a practically prohibitive condition, although the Pay Department has endeavored to follow the benevolent intention of the present law rather than a purely business view of the matter.

Further legislation has therefore become necessary, and the Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate a letter proposing such legislation, from Lieut.-Col. G. W. Baird, D. P. M. G., chief disbursing officer, who says: "In brief, it is proposed that the Government and not the individual paymaster should bear the expense of any allotment paid where funds for their payment were really not available because of desertion, discharge, court-martial, forfeiture, indebtedness to the Government of the grantor of the allotment, and also where such payment could not be collected because of the fact that an officer responsible for the error or omission is no longer in the service."

Secretary Root endorses the proposed legislation as follows: "In my estimation this is an important matter, as it concerns directly the most helpless class of the dependents upon our soldiers. It happens that some of our forces serving in the remote parts of the Philippine Archipelago are beyond the reach of communication for months at a time, and those who are sent to Alaska are frozen in and beyond reach of communication several months each year. It is not fair to the paymaster to ask him to insure the lives of these soldiers, nor would the loss under any circumstances be appreciable to the Government; whereas if the allottees are not paid, many of the families of our bravest men would be left destitute."

Paymaster-General A. E. Bates expresses entire concurrence in Col. Baird's letter, and says: "The necessity for the passage of this bill is therein set forth clearly and distinctly. As the act of March 2, 1899, now stands it is necessary in many cases to either annul the act by refusing to make payment under its provisions, or for the disbursing officer to insure the Government against loss by paying to an allottee after the possible death of the allotter."

The proposed legislation enacts: "That all allotments of pay of enlisted men of the United States Army, under section sixteen of act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, that have been or shall be paid to the designated allottees after the expiration of one month subsequent to the month in which said allotments accrued shall pass to the credit of the disbursing officer who has made or shall make such payment: Provided, That said disbursing officer shall, before making payment of said allotments, use, or shall have used, due diligence in obtaining and making use of all information that may have been received in the War Department relative to the grantors of the allotments, and that if an erroneous payment is made because of the failure of an officer responsible for such report to report, in the matter prescribed by the Secretary of War, the death of a grantor or any fact which renders the allotment not payable, then the amount of such erroneous payment shall be collected by the Paymaster-General from the officer who fails to make such report, if such collection is practicable."

It is strange to find a clergyman discussing the civil and moral benefits of drill and urging that the British Navy should be subjected to it by compulsion. But this is an English clergyman, and one evidently not belonging to the class of those whose ignorance of the army as shown in their unreasoning opposition to the Post Exchange or canteen system promises to make so much mischief. The author of the argument for compulsory drill, G. Sale Reaney, who writes in the Nineteenth Century, reasons that as lads from five years old to fourteen are now under very strict and drastic compulsion it will be no further infringement upon their liberty of action to compel them to submit to a discipline which will be of the greatest advantage, not only to them but to the State. Indeed, he contends that there is no good reason why compulsion should cease at fourteen. At that age a boy is in the greatest need of a discipline not dependent upon the fitful opinion of parents. The application of this discipline is the most effective means of preventing the growth of "Arries," the butt of cheap wit, or into Hooligans, the perplexity of the peace and the nuisance of the cities of the poor. "Might not a national system of boys' drill rightly organized," asks this enlightened clergyman, "grow into a boys' volunteer movement, which in ten years could found the elements of a well-disciplined citizenship, out of which might be formed a people's army that would make Britain impregnable by land and sea, the most sure guarantee for European and world-wide peace?"

"Soldier Life in the Philippines," by Joseph McManus, late private Co. I, 14th U. S. Infantry, is a collection of narratives, short stories and articles, founded upon actual observations and experiences during more than a year of active service with the regular Army in the Philippines. Many of the articles were written on the spot, in trench, garrison and campaign, and give an excellent picture of the actual life of a soldier and of daily intercourse with the natives. Of the friendly Filipinos Private McManus has an excellent opinion. They rarely indulge in any kind of intoxicants and have a horror of drunkenness and debauchery. There women, he says, are classed among the most virtuous in the world. Associations existing between American soldiers and the reputable Filipino families are of the happiest, and have not, he believes, been properly presented heretofore.

GUNSHOT WOUNDS IN THE SPANISH WAR.

Concluding his report in the New York "Medical Journal" on gunshot wounds in the Spanish war, Capt. W. C. Borden, Asst.-Surg., U. S. A., draws various conclusions from the 200 cases which he observed and which we referred to in our issue of April 14.

He thinks it can be safely said that much has been gained both by the use of modern surgical methods and the new bullet. Many of the cases, if wounded by the old bullet, would have been killed outright, and others, if treated by the old method, would have had to suffer amputation, protracted suppuration, septicæmia, pyæmia, hospital gangrene, and would, even if eventually recovering, have had to undergo long-protracted illnesses, while many never would have recovered at all. In the civil war 33,653 of the 235,585 who received gunshot wounds died, a proportion of 1 in 7. How many of the wounded in the Spanish-American war died is not yet known, but the report of the Commission on the Conduct of the War Department says: "All reports show that the percentage of recoveries was extraordinarily high, due to the combined influence of small-calibre bullets, first aid-dressings, and skillful aseptic and antiseptic treatment."

Relative to the humane effect of the compound bullet, the proportion of killed to wounded has not been increased by its use. Under the actual test of battle the proportion of killed was less than in the civil war, where the large lead bullet was used.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Ratio.
Civil war	33,653	235,585	1 to 4.6
Spanish-American war.	280	1,581	1 to 5.6

As to the effect of the jacketed bullet Dr. Borden concludes that perforating and penetrating wounds made by the compound bullet are usually aseptic; that in non-fatal wounds it produces small shock and injury to tissues, provided no bone or important nerve or vessel is involved; that in bone the bullet usually comminutes the bone to a considerable extent, and that the fractures are sometimes complicated with considerable destruction of the soft parts about the bone, which in the extremities frequently produces permanent impairment of function; that wounds of exit are frequently smaller and are seldom much larger than the wounds of entrance, and are little influenced by the kind of tissue through which the bullet has passed; that the lodgment of small-calibre bullets can usually be traced to long range or to ricochet of the ball; that lodged bullets seldom do immediate harm in the tissues and even shrapnel bullets, which are ordinarily supposed to be more productive of suppuration than jacketed bullets, not usually causing inflammatory trouble unless searched for and removed at the field hospital; that the proportion of killed to wounded in battle has not been increased by the use of the small-calibre bullet.

Discussing surgical methods, Surgeon Borden says that aseptic and antiseptic methods have been the greatest factors in reducing the mortality of the wounded. Excellent results are obtained by dressing wounds with the first-aid packet or other occlusive dressing, and by packing lacerated wounds with iodoform gauze and leaving them undisturbed until they can be attended to with aseptic precautions. The Roentgen ray is of the greatest value in locating bullets and determining the condition of fractures. This coincides with the report of experiences thus far in South Africa. Surgical asepsis, he finds, is practically impossible on the field or at the field hospital.

The establishment by the Surgeon-General during the late war of numerous fully equipped general hospitals, and the speedy transportation of the wounded to and their treatment at these hospitals, was of inestimable value in promoting the application of aseptic and antiseptic methods under favorable surroundings, and so reducing the mortality and post-traumatic complications of the wounded. It is a method which should be carried out in future wars, for it reduces the work at the field hospitals to proper bounds, that is, primary dressings and operations, of immediate necessity, and allows the application of modern surgical methods where most effective in reducing the probabilities of death and disability.

THE ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The Secretary of War has concluded arrangements with the Secretary of the Navy for the purchase of the U. S. S. Resolute, and this vessel will now be transferred from the Navy to the War Department for use in the Army transport service, between New York City and the West Indies. The Resolute is at League Island Navy Yard under charge of Rear Admiral Silas Casey, commanding Navy Yard and station. Mr. W. C. Sims, superintending engineer of the Army transport service, left New York for Philadelphia last week to confer with Admiral Casey and the Cramps Shipbuilding Co. on matters relating to the vessel, subsequently going to Washington to report to the Quartermaster-General on important matters relating to this ship and others of the transport service.

The S. S. Ohio, belonging to the International Navigation Company of Philadelphia, which has for a long time been chartered by the Quartermaster's Department as one of their transports, plying between San Francisco and Manila, was discharged from service February 15, 1900, and was immediately refitted for the trade between San Francisco and Alaska, for which she was, before the war with Spain, fitted out at the Cramps' yard and sent around from Philadelphia to San Francisco. A Board of Survey was held on the S. S. Ohio to estimate the cost of restoring her to her condition before her use as a transport. The S. S. Co. has agreed to the

amount ordered paid by the Department. The Ohio will leave San Francisco next month for Cape Nome, and the rush to the new El Dorado in Alaska is so great that all of her cabin passengers except three have already been engaged, over 200 at over \$100 each. She will probably carry as many more second class, and with the freight it is probable that the receipts of this ship on her trip up to Cape Nome will amount to \$50,000, and probably the same amount on her return to San Francisco. The International Navigation Co., which owns the "Ohio," "Pennsylvania," "Indiana," "Conemaugh" and others on the Pacific coast, and the liners on the Atlantic, is now having built six more vessels, all of a large tonnage. Luckily for the company, the contracts were all closed before the advance in steel and iron, otherwise these six vessels would have cost a million dollars more than the amounts contracted for. American tonnage is advancing very rapidly. Every ship yard is busy and a few years will show a great increase in American registry.

CHAPLAIN PIERCE ON MANILA CANTEENS.

In a report to the Adjutant General, dated "Washington, March 1," by Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U. S. A., will be found fresh testimony to the efficiency of the canteen as a practical temperance measure. The report deals with the Chaplain's observations, of which he says he writes without "fear or favor" in the spirit of his instructions. He says: "As to the matter of moral import, I have been pained to note in many alleged interviews in newspapers a disposition to give to the facts but a partial publication. I have read the statement that but two saloons existed in Manila at the time of its occupation by the Americans. As I first saw that city, only eight days later, I can say that this figure is too small; and although it is a fact that more public saloons exist to-day, it is also true that there are not so many of them as to involve a net increase in the number of places in Manila where liquor may be procured, but, on the contrary, a diminution. The truth is that the American saloon has superseded something else. What it has superseded is a most important question in this interesting controversy. When I first saw Manila the streets were practically lined with little nipa huts, perhaps about twelve feet square, in which the natives were selling at a merely nominal price not only fruit and tobacco, but also native gin. These 'gin shacks' should certainly be included in the number of drinking places existing at the beginning. The character of this native drink was so fiery and villainous that its effect upon such of our men as used it was deplorable. It became my duty to bury two soldiers who never recovered from the effect of drinking it. One of them had been in the service about eighteen years, and received from his officers, in personal conversation with me, a commendation so flattering with regard to his character for sobriety and soldierly honor that it might be coveted by any man. He had never been a drunkard, but this native poison was so virulent in its effect that he became maddened and lingered in his delirium a whole week, never having recovered his reason at the time of his death.

"Our authorities set to work to restrict this traffic by a system which finally resulted in its prohibition. I am not personally an advocate of any saloon, but I am forced to give my testimony that the substitution of regimental canteens in which only beer was sold, in place of this traffic in native gin, resulted in a most immediate and perceptible improvement in the sobriety of the troops. I should welcome the day when all men out of the Army as well as in it might find it agreeable by their abstinence to crush out the market for all malt or spirituous products. That millennial age, however, has not dawned and my opinion is that it is better to accept such forms of restriction as are feasible than to insist upon a theory which, however ideal, is impossible of enforcement.

"I bear my cheerful testimony to the earnest effort of the commanding general, supplemented by the vigilance of the two incumbents of the Provost Marshal General's office to crush out the more dangerous forms of this traffic, and to impose such restrictive regulations as will reduce the whole business to a minimum. The whole history of our occupation of Manila has been one of development and progress along physical, intellectual and moral lines, and I believe that no man could refuse to admit it had been permitted to see the progress of this work and to be admitted to some slight extent into the confidence of those who are charged with it.

"The morale of our Army has greatly improved in the thirteen years I have been permitted to judge of it by personal contact with its soldiers, and it gives me pleasure to refer to Bishop Potter of New York, who was my guest for six days prior to my departure from Manila, and to the surprise manifested by him at the groundlessness of many of the charges and criticisms which had been voiced in America by many persons in connection with this subject. I think he will join me in saying that our Army is composed of men of quite as high a type as the ranks in civil life from which they were recruited, and that they are men worthy of a nation's honor."

As to the physical conditions in Manila, Chaplain Pierce says that he found the city full of filth and pestilence-breeding. A marvelous work in the line of sanitation has already been accomplished, not only the surgeons, but all other officers working harmoniously and vigorously to this end. The concern of the officers for their men, and the work of the medical corps (in many cases seemingly miraculous) has brought about a death rate that is very small when compared with many cities in the United States. The Chaplain looks

forward to the time when the small-pox plague, which has heretofore been a pest of annual visitation, will be almost completely eradicated by the persistent measures of the Americans. In no previous campaign in the world, he says, have such earnest measures been used to insure the identification of the soldier dead so that their bodies might be returned without mistake to their families for burial at home, in case such was desired. He can testify to the very great solicitation manifested upon this point alike by the then Chief Surgeon Col. Lippincott and by Gen. Otis himself.

THE POPULARITY OF KHAKE.

Some of the London press are disposed to give the honor of being the father of khaki to Lieut.-Col. John Luard, who first suggested something of the kind as far back as three years before the Crimean war, which would mean the beginning of the 50's. In his "History of the Dress of the British Soldier," Col. Luard sketched a uniform which should consist of a light grey tunic, "light brown or dark drab" trousers, short gaiters and shoes, and helmets of the same color as the trousers, "with bronze ornaments without plumes or feathers." A drapers' journal of London thinks the present year will mark a pronounced demand for khaki-colored goods of various kinds. The "thin red line" may never again figure in history if its predictions of the popularity of khaki come true. This popularity is not only out of compliment to the gallant men who are fighting their countries' battles; the cause is also to be found in the great usefulness of khaki, both as regards material and color. It is the latter consideration which induces one to think that the new fashion has come to stay. It is difficult to imagine any better material for country or seaside wear than a khaki serge. Men have already recognized this, so far as golf is concerned, as ladies have in regard to cycling, while for children khaki proves an ideal raiment. Here we have a change of fashion largely promoted by sentiment, yet likely to have a considerable amount of permanence owing to its practical usefulness.

No previous war, so far as we know, ever gave rise to any preference for a particular color or shape of garment, though magenta was named after Marshal Macmahon, the French duke of Magenta. As a matter of fact, nearly all changes in dress have come from aristocratic sources. A siege once, however, did have much to do with an innovation in wearing apparel. Isabella, daughter of Philip II., and wife of Archduke Albert, vowed not to change her linen until Ostend was taken. This siege, unluckily for the queen, lasted three years and the supposed color of the Archduchess's linen gave rise to a fashionable tint, which was named after her and was described as a "kind of whitish-yellow-dingy."

The word khaki, though now used generally to express the material, originally referred to the color only. It is a Hindoo word, which has for many years indicated the particular mud color used for dyeing the uniform of Indian soldiers. It also represents a sect of Brahmins, who are called Khaki because they apply the ashes of a particular substance to their clothes and persons. If only woolen khaki shall prove to be as practical a garment as its cotton counterpart has shown itself to be, it may be that the armies of the world in the near future, so far as uniform is concerned, will be brought to the dead level of a common brown.

BRITISH LOSSES UP TO DATE.

The War Office has issued a return of the total British casualties up to April 7: Killed in action, 211 officers and 1,960 men; died of wounds, 48 officers and 465 men; missing and prisoners, 168 officers and 3,722 men; died of disease, 47 officers and 1,485 men; accidental deaths, 3 officers and 34 men; repatriated invalids, 288 officers and 4,934 men; total 13,365, exclusive of the sick and wounded now in hospital. To the War Office return of casualties must be added the more recent losses and the wounded, aggregating about 10,000 men, making a grand total of upward of 23,000 officers and men put out of action. It is officially announced that the British casualties in the Boer ambush near Sannas Post were 450, as follows: Missing, 363; wounded, 83; killed, 4. The missing include 134 artillerymen, 25 Life Guards, 22 men of the Hussars, and 51 of Roberts's Horse.

The report of the Adjutant-General of the United States Army for 1898 gives the following list of casualties during the war with Spain: Killed in Cuba, 23 officers, 237 men; killed in Puerto Rico, 3 men; killed in the Philippines, 17 men; died of wounds, 4 officers, 61 men; died of disease, 80 officers, 2,485 men. Total deaths, 107 officers, 2,803 men. Wounded in Cuba, 99 officers, 1,332 men; wounded in Puerto Rico, 4 officers, 3 men; wounded in the Philippines, 10 officers, 96 men. Total wounded, 113 officers, 1,464 men. Of the deaths in South Africa 63.13 per cent were killed or died of wounds. Of the deaths in the Spanish-American war 12 per cent were killed or died of wounds. The conditions, both climatic and military, under which the campaigns were carried on were so different that it is difficult to make any comparisons. The American campaigns were carried on in the tropics in midsummer, the most unfavorable season of the year. The diseases most prevalent were tropical fevers. The climate in the theatre of operations in South Africa is remarkably healthy. There was much sickness at Ladysmith, but that was due to siege conditions and not to climate. In the American campaigns the clothing worn was as light as possible. Lord Roberts has sent from Bloemfontein for warmer clothing for his army on account of the threatened prevalence of pneumonia.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
 Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
 NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. Arrived April 12 at Hamilton, Bermuda. Will proceed to San Juan. Address San Juan, P. R.
 DETROIT, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Left Port Limon April 9 for Chiriqué. Ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., where she will be placed out of commission. Address Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
 INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, New York.
 MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. Same as New York.
 MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 SCORPION, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Left Colon for Cartagena April 10. Address mail to Cartagena, Colombia.
 TEXAS, Capt. William C. Gibson. Same as New York.
 VIXEN, Lieut.-Comdr. C. K. Curtis. Left San Juan April 17 for Port Padre. Address mail to San Juan, P. R.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.
 CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived Para April 18. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrill. Same as Chicago.
 WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. Left Montevideo April 17 for Rio de Janeiro. Letters should be addressed care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.
 IOWA, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At San Francisco. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
 MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. At Mare Island, Cal. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Ordered out of commission.
 PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. William W. Mead. Arrived San Juan, Nicaragua, April 11. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.
 Rear Admiral G. C. Remy ordered to command. Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
 BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. James M. Forsyth. Arrived Yokohama, April 3. Address mail to Manila.
 BALTIMORE, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Yokohama. Will return to the United States. Address mail care of Navy Dept.
 BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Nagasaki April 2. Ordered to San Francisco. Address San Francisco, Cal., care Post Office.
 BRUTUS, at Guam.
 CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.
 CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Very. At Shanghai, China, under repairs, which will be completed about July 1. Comdr. Charles G. Bowman will assume command about June 1. Address mail to Shanghai, China, care U. S. Consul.
 CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Manila.
 CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Yokohama, Japan. Ordered to San Francisco. Address San Francisco, Cal., care Post Office.
 CULGOA—Lieut.-Comdr. Martin E. Hall. Arrived Brisbane, April 2. Will return to Manila.
 DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 GLACIER, Comdr. William H. Everett. Arrived Sydney, Australia, March 22. Will return to Manila.
 HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.
 IRIS, Lieut. John M. Orchard. At Manila.
 ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Fernando P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
 ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
 MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Manila. Address there.
 MANILA, Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro. Arrived at Brisbane April 7. Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens ordered to command.
 MONADNOCK, Capt. Edward T. Strong. At Manila.
 MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. Fred M. Wise ordered to command.
 MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. Arrived at Hong Kong April 9. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
 NANSHAN, At Manila.
 NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Manila.
 NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. Left Manila for Yokohama April 17. Will return to Manila.
 NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address Manila, P. I. Capt. George E. Ide to command.
 OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Yokohama. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
 PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. James T. Smith. At Manila.
 PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Hong Kong, China. Address Manila.
 SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Left Hong Kong April 17 for Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
 YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila. Comdr. E. D. Taussig ordered to command. Will be docked at Foo Chow.
 YOSEMITE, Capt. George E. Ide. Arrived Yokohama April 17. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. Seaton Schroeder to command.
 ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), at Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.
 GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Left Santa Monica, Cal., April 14 for Santa Barbara. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 ALLIANCE, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. On cruise with apprentices. Left Kingston, Jamaica, for Guantanamo April 16. Due Guantanamo April 20, leave April 23; due Havana April 20, leave May 3; due Key West May 4, leave May 7; due Hampton Roads May 17, and await orders. Address mail to Havana, Cuba.
 BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Sailed for Norfolk, via League Island, April 19. Address League Island, Pa. Will proceed on cruise from Norfolk in accordance with following itinerary: Arrive Fayal, Azores, May 16, leave May 21; arrive Gibraltar May 25, leave May 30; arrive Lisbon May 28; arrive Christiania June 26, leave July 11; arrive Copenhagen July 4, leave July 11; arrive Stockholm July 13, leave July 19; arrive Kiel July 21, leave July 28; arrive Havre or Rouen Aug. 3, leave Aug. 13; Hampton Roads Sept. 1.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. Colahan. Left Boston April 19 for Annapolis. Address Annapolis, Md.
 CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Munger, Newport, R. I.
 DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. On a cruise. Left Naples for Port Said April 10, en route to Manila. Address mail to Manila, P. I.
 ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address mail to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. At Boston. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
 MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., April 18. Address mail there.
 PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Address No. 250 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.
 ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Keeler. Address New York City. The vessel is at dock at foot of East 5th street.
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. Arrived at Philadelphia April 16. Will sail on her European cruise early in June. Address care Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin B. Houston. At Port Royal, S. C. Address mail to Port Royal, S. C.
 DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Washington. Address Washington, D. C.
 EAGLE, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Nuevitas, Address Nuevitas, Cuba.
 HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Left Montevideo April 14 for Bahia. Will be at Bahia April 23. Address mail to Bridgetown, Barbados.
 IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 MARCELLUS, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. Arrived Key West April 17. Will return to Hampton Roads. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 MICHIGAN, Lieut.-Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa. Address Erie, Pa.
 POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived Boston April 18. Will tow Chesapeake to Annapolis. Address Annapolis, Md.
 PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris R. Mackenzie. Left New York for New Orleans April 15 for exercises with Louisiana Naval Militia. Address mail to New Orleans, La.
 SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Comdr. Herbert Winslow to command April 25.
 SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
 WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. Arrived at Whewangtan. Will proceed to Unalaska in May next. Address Unalaska, Alaska, care of Postmaster. Comdr. A. R. Couden ordered to command.
 YANKTON, Lieut.-Comdr. George L. Dyer. Left Gibara April 17 for Nipe. Surveying on northern coast of Cuba.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Elswick, England. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Port Royal. Address Port Royal, S. C. Will return to San Juan in about one month.
 KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. At Newport News, Va. Address there.
 UNCAH, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At Port Royal, S. C. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.
 RECEIVING SHIPS.
 FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.
 RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.
 WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Was at Yokohama, Japan, March 16, refitting before proceeding to Bering Sea via Kamtschatka. She is due at San Francisco, Cal., in November next. Address mail to San Francisco.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 13—P. Asst. Surg. S. G. Evans, detached Marblehead, when out of commission, and to Independence. Lieut. W. V. Buchanan, to duty on Vermont, April 21.
 Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh, to duty on Vermont, April 21.
 Paym. S. L. Heap, detached Baltimore, and to Oregon, on reporting of relief.
 Paym. E. B. Rogers, detached Oregon, and to Baltimore, on reporting of relief.
 Lieut. R. C. Smith, Order of April 9, detaching inspection duty under Bureau Equipment and to Solace, revoked.
 Lieut. C. A. E. King, detached Buffalo, and to temporary duty on Solace, April 21, for passage to Asiatic Station.
 Lieut. J. F. Luby, to duty in charge of engineer department of Buffalo as relief of Lieut. King.
 Lieut. J. N. Pickrell, detached Solace and to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.
 Lieut. F. W. Hourigan, order April 12, to Solace, revoked. Detached Marblehead and to Lancaster, for duty as navigator, with all despatch.
 P. A. Paym. H. L. Robbins, detached Marblehead, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.
 Lieut. P. N. Olmstead, detached Iowa, April 26, and to temporary duty on Solace, for passage to Asiatic Station.
 Lieut. C. N. Offley, Order 12th, detaching Marblehead and to Solace, revoked. Detached Marblehead, when out of commission, and to Iowa.
 Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, order April 12 modified. Detached Wabash and to Solace, April 23, for temporary duty for passage to Asiatic Station.
 Act. Carp. J. Jacobson, order April 12 modified. Detached Wabash and to Solace, April 23, for temporary duty for passage to Asiatic Station.

CHANGES ON ASIATIC STATION—CABLE APRIL 13.

Lieut. L. M. Nulton, detached Concord and to Bennington.
 Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Adams, detached Baltimore and to Oregon.
 Med. Ins. G. E. H. Harmon, detached Baltimore and to Oregon.
 Lieut. W. G. Hannum, from Yokohama Hospital to Yosemite.
 Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Ransom, detached Baltimore and to home.
 Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Little, detached Baltimore and to New Orleans.
 Lieut. Comdr. A. McCrackin, detached Oregon and to home.
 Surg. F. B. Stephenson, detached Oregon and to Baltimore.
 Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Eldridge, detached Oregon and to Baltimore.
 APRIL 14—Lieut. Comdr. Wm. Winder, order 11th modified. Assume command of Michigan immediately.
 Lieut. L. R. DeSteiguer, order April 11, to Massachusetts, revoked. Leave granted one month from April 15.
 Lieut. M. Johnson, to Prairie as executive, April 23.
 Capt. G. E. Ide, order 23d modified. To the command of the New Orleans when relieved from command of the Yosemite.
 Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Norris, proceed home, and sick leave granted for three months when discharged from Mare Island Hospital.
 Lieut. W. A. Moffett, proceed home, and sick leave granted one month when discharged from New York Hospital.
 Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Hodges, temporary duty, Bureau of Equipment.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Gilmore, order April 13, to Prairie as executive, revoked.

Act. Carp. F. C. LePine, order 5th inst. modified. Detached Wabash, April 19, and to Iowa, April 25.

Comdr. P. Garret, order 11th, to command of Michigan, revoked.

Paym. Clerk H. D. Lazelle, detached Baltimore and to Oregon.

Paym. Clerk J. B. Horton, detached Oregon and to Baltimore.

Paym. Clerk R. L. Hinds, appointment, on nomination of Passed Assistant Paymaster H. L. Robbins, revoked.

APRIL 15—Sunday.

APRIL 16—Lieut. A. T. Long, detached Saratoga and to Buffalo, April 18.

Pay Dir. Geo. Cochran, detached Navy Pay Office Philadelphia, April 19, and to Naval Home for treatment.

Pay Dir. R. P. Lisle, detached Navy Yard, League Island, April 18, and to duty in charge of Navy Pay Office, Philadelphia, April 19.

Paym. J. N. Speel, additional duty as General Storekeeper, Navy Yard, League Island, April 18.

Paym. J. Q. Lovell, to duty Navy Yard, Norfolk, connection Kentucky, May 19, and to duty on board Kentucky, when commissioned.

P. Asst. Paym. H. L. Robbins, detached Marblehead and to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. J. K. Robison, detached Marblehead and to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Asst. Paym. C. J. Peoples, to duty Mare Island Yard, May 1, as Assistant General Storekeeper.

Asst. Paym. G. W. Reeves, detached Independence, temporary duty with accounts of Marblehead, then to Solace May 1, for passage to Asiatic Station.

Asst. Paym. W. P. Camp, order February 14 modified. Detached Independence, April 20, and to Solace May 1, for passage to Asiatic Station.

Asst. Paym. S. Rhodes, order February 14 modified. Detached Independence April 20, and to Solace for passage to Asiatic Station May 1.

Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam, commissioned Lieutenant commander.

Detail of officers for U. S. S. Baltimore (cable commander in chief, April 16): Rear Admiral J. C. Watson, Lieut. Com. A. Ward, Lieut. (J. G.) W. S. Crosley, Capt. J. M. Forsyth, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Cutler, Lieut. J. M. Orchard, Lieut. S. S. Wood, Lieut. F. Marble, Lieut. (J. G.) H. G. Macfarland, Ensign E. H. Watson, Ensign O. S. Knepper, Ensign M. J. McCormack, Paym. E. B. Rogers, Surg. F. B. Stephenson, P. A. Surg. L. Morris, Capt. D. P. Williams, M. C.

APRIL 17—Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Qualtrough, detached inspection duty, Elizabethport, N. J., and to Chicago as Executive, sailing from New York to join ship May 5.

Naval Cadet C. W. Forman, to duty on Iowa when discharged from Mare Island Hospital.

A. N. Constr. W. G. DuBoise, detached Bureau of Construction and Repair, on April 23, and to Construction and Repair Department, Portsmouth yard, May 1.

Asst. Pay. H. R. Insley, order 26th ult. modified. To Asiatic Station for such duty as may be assigned, instead of to Bennington.

Chap. W. F. Morrison, detached Monongahela and to Richmond.

Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Mahan, detached Brooklyn and to Yokohama Hospital. Cable Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Hogg, commissioned Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. W. S. Turpin, Commissioned Lieutenant (J. G.) Lieut. H. Hough, commissioned Lieutenant.

Paym. Clk. J. C. Palmer, appointment on nomination of Pay Dir. R. P. Lisle revoked. (League Island Yard.)

Lieut. J. H. Royce, proceed to Norfolk for duty on Kearsarge as watch and division officer.

Lieut. A. Gleaves, detached Washington Yard, on completion of compass instruction, and to duty connection Alabama, at Camp's yard.

Lieut. J. P. McGuinness, to duty on Independence, Mare Island Yard.

Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Low, detached Chicago, on reporting of relief, to home and wait orders.

P. Asst. Surg. S. G. Evans, order 12th modified. Proceed home when detached from Marblehead and be ready for sea duty.

A. W. Mach. A. T. Percival, detached Pensacola, April 23, and to Solace same day.

APRIL 18—Lieut. W. J. Manion, commissioned Lieutenant (J. G.).

Ensign R. Z. Johnson, detached Oregon and to home in United States.

Paym. Clerk H. S. Clark, resignation accepted.

A. W. Mach. W. G. Hall, detached Vermont, April 20, and to League Island Yard, April 21. Duty in office of captain of yard.

A. W. Mach. Louis Arne, detached Vermont, April 20, and to League Island Yard, April 21. Duty in office of captain of yard.

Itsn. A. Whipkey, detached League Island Yard, April 21, and to Richmond same date.

A. W. Mach. C. Dittich, detached Vermont, April 21, and to duty connection Kentucky, April 23, and to duty on board her when commissioned.

A. W. Mach. G. C. Ellerton, detached Wabash, April 21, and to duty connection Kentucky, April 23, and to duty on board her when commissioned.

A. W. Mach. David Purdon, detached Wabash, April 21, and to duty connection eKentucky, April 23, and to duty on board her when commissioned.

APRIL 19—Asst. Naval Constr. J. W. Powell detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repair, April 23, and to duty connection Kentucky, April 23, and to duty on board her when commissioned.

Lieut. W. K. Harrison will report for duty at Navy Yard, Washington, in Ordnance Department.

Lieut. J. M. Pickrell will proceed home when discharged from Mare Island Hospital and is granted sick leave for three months.

The orders of Comdr. G. E. Ide of March 22 are modified, he is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to command the New Orleans.

A. W. Mach. G. C. Ellerton is detached from the Vermont, April 22, and ordered to duty in connection with the Kentucky, April 23, and to duty on board of her when commissioned.

Rear-Admiral S. W. Terry is commissioned Rear Admiral.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 13—2d Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., will report to Brigadier-General commandant for orders.

Orders of March 29 to Col. W. S. Muse modified. He is authorized to leave his home for Pacific coast on May 1.

APRIL 16—1st Lieut. H. C. Davis appointed judge advocate of G. C. M. at the Navy Yard, Mare Island.

2d Lieut. D. W. Blake ordered to the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

2d Lieut. E. T. Fryer ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, for instruction.

2d Lieut. W. T. Pritchett ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, for instruction.

3d Lieut. F. J. Schwalbe will procure the necessary uniform and report to the Brigadier-General commandant for orders.

Capt. F. H. Corrie granted authority to remain abroad another year.

APRIL 17—2d Lieut. F. C. Lander, recently appointed, will report to Brigadier General commandant for orders.

Capt. H. C. Haines granted sick leave for three months. Major C. H. Lauchheimer, inspector of target practice, ordered to proceed to Annapolis for the purpose of inspecting.

APRIL 18—Major O. C. Berryman, detached from Annapolis, Md., and ordered to Portsmouth, N. H.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

APRIL 18—Frank W. Hackett, of New Hampshire, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, vice Charles H. Allen, resigned.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nomination of Capt. Silas W. Terry, U. S. N., to be rear admiral from March 29, 1900, was confirmed by the Senate April 18.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The flagship of Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, U. S. N., has arrived at Corinto, Mexico, and will probably remain there until all danger of an outbreak against the Americans there has passed away. The flagship Philadelphia will possibly make a short trip to Hawaii later in the season.

Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, President of the Naval Board of Inspection, has applied for the command of the European Station as soon as it is re-established. It is stated at the Navy Department, however, there is little possibility of this station being re-established for some time.

The sheathing of the Naval training ship Chesapeake has been completed, and she has left the Boston Navy Yard in tow of the tug Potomac for Annapolis. Rear Admiral Hitchborn, Chief Naval Constructor, is extremely pleased with the report made relative to the sheathing of the vessel.

Active preparations are being made for the laying down of the lines of the new cruiser Galveston, and it is expected that the frames of the ship will be in evidence by the middle of June. Extensive improvements in the facilities for shipbuilding are under way at the Trigg works, at Richmond, and in the near future this yard will compete with any in the country for government work.

The Navy Department on April 16 requested the Attorney-General to instruct the United States District Attorney at New York to represent the Government in the transfer of Iona Island, near Peekskill, to the United States, and directed Comdr. William Swift, U. S. N., to be present. The money for its purchase and the erection of the necessary buildings for its use as a Naval powder magazine, has been appropriated by Congress, and a cash payment of \$160,000, the purchase price, will be paid to the owners in New York when some legal obstacles have been overcome.

There is now no question but that the double turret system of installation of guns on battleships is regarded with disfavor in the Navy Department. From a vote of four to one in the Board on Construction in favor of the double turret, the vote has now turned to four to one against the turret. Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, is the only member of the Board who now favors the superposed turret system. It has been definitely decided not to put this turret on any of the new battleships either in course of construction, or being planned in the Department. This turret was simply an experiment and it has not come up to expectations.

Over 10,000 persons (exclusive of those engaged at clerical duty and drafting) were employed in the various departments at the following Navy Yards April 1, 1900:

	Equip- ment	Ordnance	St. E. S. & A. tal.
Portsmouth	48	10	3
Boston	44	245	18
New York	454	203	88
League Isld	225	31	31
Washington	149	0	1,554
Norfolk	238	61	71
Pensacola	37	38	2
Mare Island	221	75	51
Total	1,457	663	1,818

The U. S. Hartford, Comdr. Hawley, which left San Francisco Jan. 10, arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, March 6. On the run to Valparaiso every favorable opportunity was used to instruct the landsman in the use and management of sails. After the first month they were placed at the wheel, and steered the ship during the day, under the direction of the quartermaster. For the entertainment of the crew Chaplain Steele delivered lectures on the life of Admiral Farragut and exhibited the stereopticon and graphophone. Comdr. Hawley has this to say regarding the sailing qualities of the ship: "The ship sails well, but would be much improved if rigged with flying jib and royals on the fore and main. She works in thirteen points, and has made nearly ten knots on a bowline. She is slow in tacking, which is due to being too deep in the water, making her sluggish in coming up to the wind. Formerly she drew less water forward by one foot and aft by about two feet." More than half the crew of landsmen have qualified as ordinary seamen.

Rear Admiral Higginson, Capt. Taylor and Capt. Chadwick, U. S. N., supported by R. M. Thompson, the head of the Orford Copper and Zinc Works of Kill Von Kull, appeared before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on April 13 in opposition to the bill providing for the imposition of a penalty on factories or mills emitting smoke on the Jersey side of the river and bay. The smoke, it was stated, is not detrimental to navigation. Lieut.-Comdr. Fremont, Supervisor of the Port of New York, urged on the other hand that the bill was a proper one and should be adopted. Mr. Thompson said that within twelve months he would make changes in his refineries which would do away with all trouble, and it is believed that an amendment will therefore be made to the bill making its provisions inoperative for the next twelve months, to give time for a settlement of all complaint in this way.

The converted cruiser Prairie, which was detailed to carry the American exhibits to the Paris Exposition of 1900, created somewhat of a sensation on her recent trip to Rouen. With the full cargo of exhibits the Prairie has a displacement of about seven thousand tons, and some doubt was expressed, previous to her departure, as to the feasibility of entering the river Seine, but on her arrival on the coast of France the local pilot determined to perform the impossible, and as a result the ship not only entered the river, but steamed to Rouen at such a high rate of speed that not a little excitement was created on the banks of the river during her progress. Full speed for the Prairie means about fifteen knots an hour, and with this speed the commotion was something phenomenal, the bow wave advancing like a solid wall of water on either hand, while the resultant disturbance of the water in cases overflowed the low banks and scattered dismay and alarm broadcast. No great damage was done, however, and the ship came to off the ancient city none the worse for her unique experiences, but to the vast content of the farmers and gardeners on the river banks below the town.

The Navy Department on April 17 received a cable from Manila announcing the departure of the cruiser Newark from that port for Yokohama, where she will await the arrival of Rear Admiral Kempff, who will be second in command of the Asiatic Station. Rear Admirals Remey and Kempff are expected to arrive in Yokohama within a few days, and immediately upon their arrival Rear Admiral Remey will hoist his flag on the Brooklyn and relieve Admiral Watson of the command of the Asiatic squadron. The Newark will be Admiral Kempff's flagship. Immediately upon turning over his command, Rear Admiral Watson will start for home on the cruiser Baltimore by the way of the Suez canal. He has been given the privilege of stopping en route

at Havre during the continuance of the Paris Exposition. The following detail of officers has been announced for the Baltimore: Capt. J. M. Forsyth, commanding; Lieut.-Comdr. W. G. Cutler and A. Ward; Lieuts. J. M. Orchard, F. Marble, S. S. Wood, W. S. Crossley, H. G. Macfarland; Ensigns E. H. Watson, O. S. Knepper and M. J. McCormick; Paymaster E. B. Rogers; Surg. F. B. Stephenson; P. A. Surg. Morris and Capt. D. Williams of the Marine Corps.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The debate on the Naval Appropriation bill in the House took place in Committee of the whole during several days of this week. The bill under discussion was H. R. 10450. It is interesting to note that most of the debate turned on points that were not vital. We give a synopsis of some of the speeches:

Mr. Dayton, West Virginia: Larger appropriations in the future will be required by the Navy than even the one presented to the House at this time. I am satisfied and convinced that the American people realize this, and realize the necessity for it, because I believe the sentiment is abroad that upon the Navy depends the defense of the American people. The Committee on Naval Affairs has not outlined a policy grossly extravagant, but one that is made necessary by the conditions that confront us. The American Navy speaks for itself to-day. It has a very proud record in the history of the world, a record that every American, be he Democrat, Republican, or Populist, will rejoice to maintain in the future. There has been, unfortunately, presented for the first time from the Naval Committee a minority report upon some of the questions involved. In my judgment these disputed questions are immaterial to the purpose and design of the bill. Kindly, without seeking for one moment to hurt the feelings of any, I want to call the attention of the House to the fact that this minority report is signed by earnest, patriotic members of this committee, but by those who have had the least experience of any upon it in the past. I do not do an injustice to those members when I say that these questions are new to some of them, have come to them for the first time as members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, while, on the other hand, they have been threshed over, considered, thought upon, investigated, and discussed by the other members of the committee for years and years. I deem it proper further to say that this minority report is signed by but one member of the Committee on Naval Affairs who has heretofore for a full term of Congress been a member of the committee. The members of this committee who for years have been discussing these abstruse and difficult questions stand to-day as a unit, both on the Republican and the Democratic side, in the conclusions which have been reached by the majority of this committee.

The majority of the Naval Committee does not shrink from meeting any of these questions that are presented; and if we can have a fair and full and complete hearing by the members of this House we are prepared to stand or fall upon the merits of every proposition.

Mr. Dayton then proceeded with the discussion of government navy yards and government armor plate factories. Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, tried to make the point that a lobby had been working against government yards, but Mr. Dayton denied that the committee had any knowledge of such a lobby. He quoted extensively from Admiral Hichborn and Constructor Bowles and went over the old ground, arguing that private yards are the best for the Navy. He made much of the fact that Bowles in advocating government yards is opposed by Admirals O'Neill, Melville and Endicott. As to armor plate, the key of his objection to a government plant was that he had not the secret of the new Krupp process and would have to pay the big royalty of \$45 a ton.

Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania: This bill, by affording protection, by the defense of our gallant Navy, for our entire domestic coast on the east and the west of our country, furnishes us with sufficient force so that our business interests, national prestige, commerce, and ships, wherever they may float and wander in the development of our commerce, will enjoy the protection which the complicated conditions that now prevail throughout this world of ours necessitates shall be furnished by every government that protects its commercial interests.

Three years ago we felt ourselves safe from foreign invasion and yet in a few short months after that naval bill had passed this House we found ourselves engaged in a war with one of the first powers of Europe, who thought she had a first-class navy, and so great was our fear that the people on our coast were calling on the Government to protect them from invasion of the new Spanish Armada making its way across the Atlantic and threatening our ports of entry and commerce. This should be a lesson to the people of our country that in time of comparative tranquillity and peaceful outlook we should take those steps looking ahead which will make the people of our country feel secure, and that they are not in danger of invasion from any foreign force whatever. Not only must our new possessions be protected from any foreign invasion, not only must their commercial development be provided for, but we have taken our place among the nations of the earth, have assumed responsibilities which, I fear, will lead to further complications, for we can not enter the competition of trade in the Far East without clashing with the European countries and being obliged to provide safety for our commerce there. Already our State Department has concluded negotiations to insure our full entry into the trade of China, which, in my judgment, far outstrips and out-values any of the points of progress we have made so far. The future depends, so far as our country is concerned, almost entirely upon our Navy. It would be almost impossible for any foreign country to attack us here on this continent, for we can not have 3,000,000 people. The same reasons would prevent our invasion of any foreign country far distant. Therefore the battles and the struggles are to be on the sea. I do not contend that we must have a navy to outstrip the world; but I do not contend that we should have a navy of such ample force that we can hold our own against any single nation and be able to maintain our rights against any comer.

Let our citizens know that their goings and comings on the high seas will be protected; let our merchants and our traders know that wherever they may trade or do business their rights will be maintained, and you will find that the enterprise and "push" of the citizens of our great Republic will carry out the rest of the development by the extension of our commerce. Therefore it is essentially necessary, in view of the great area that has been added to our country and the increased opening for the development of our trade, that our Navy should be large enough to cover it and protect it in every quarter of the world, so that no detriment may come to the enterprise of the American citizen who seeks to develop our commercial and manufacturing welfare.

It is not only in time of war that our commerce must be protected. Recently when neutral goods were being transported to South Africa, even a friendly nation, carried away by her energy to conduct her own war, interfered with our commerce. It is not only in times of war, but sometimes in times of peace, that the Navy has to protect our commerce as it goes. Some time ago, in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, during a time of entire peace, our ships from Baltimore, laden with wheat, were not allowed to land on the quays of Rio de Janeiro. The navies of the entire world, represented by their ships in that magnificent harbor, did not lift a finger to break the blockade. And why? Because their sympathies were entirely with the monarchy. And it was not until that good admiral of ours, Benham, gave the order to Captain Bronson, on the Detroit, to clear his ship for action that the agricultural products of our country led the way up to the walls of Rio de Janeiro, and cargoes of flour from Baltimore were allowed to be landed.

I have the honor to represent a district in the development of this Navy, and whether it be in the navy yards of the United States or the private shipbuilding yards on that Clyde of America, the Delaware River, we stand ready not only by our support of the Naval Committee in Congress, but by the strong arm of our mechanics and by the genius our shipbuilders, and the loyalty of the people of that district, to help develop the American Navy.

Mr. Elliott: With an enemy like Spain concentrating a superior fleet on our coast and with many of our ships compelled to assist in defending our different harbors along our Atlantic coast, how would it be possible for us to get re-enforcements to the point attacked? Fortunately nature has, in great part, provided us a means for accomplishing this, so far, at least, as torpedo boats and other light craft are concerned. I refer to the wonderful system of inland waterways along our Atlantic coast. Mr. Elliott proceeded to show that our inland water routes have not been perfected as a military measure and little has been done since Calhoun, as Secretary of War in 1819, made strong recommendations in that direction.

Mr. Wheeler followed with arguments for government shipyards and armor plate factories. He cited the reported combine of the Cramps and Carnegies as a reason why the government should step in.

The debate on Wednesday, April 18, degenerated into a political wrangle over the Porto Rican tariff bill, in which the merits of the Naval Appropriation were lost sight of.

Thursday was occupied with a discussion of the section relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey and to the Naval Academy. Mr. Cannon led in an attack on naval surveys and succeeded in securing the adoption of an amendment to appropriate \$10,000 for special ocean surveys, instead of \$100,000 for ocean and lake surveys, including those of the insular possessions. It was agreed to, 111 to 40. Another amendment to the bill limits the cost of the new Naval Academy to \$6,000,000, and that of the cadets' hall to \$350,000.

SYMPATHETIC SPELLING.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

Sir: There are some, at least, of your readers who are pained to see you revert to "Porto" Rico. You have expressed great sympathy for the island and its people from a commercial point of view; why not have a like respect for their feelings? This is not a question of pedantic purism. They could not accept with any equanimity an official change of name from that they have had for 400 years, and why should we attempt to force upon them a popular usage which they cannot possibly acquiesce in? It seems to me simply a question of kindly feeling and good manners, and both these are due them from us in the highest degree of which we are capable.

Very truly yours,

F. E. Chadwick, Captain, U. S. N.

New York, April 18.

Captain Chadwick apparently overlooks the fact that this is no longer a question of sentiment, but one of law. Congress having determined that the spelling of the name of our new possession shall be "Porto Rico." It is for this reason that we adopt this spelling, except in the case of official orders, where it still appears as "Puerto Rico." An order issued by the Secretary of War this week directs that the spelling be changed.

NAVAL MODELS DAMAGED.

Eleven of the models of American naval vessels, worth in the aggregate about \$100,000, were damaged, some of them severely, on the auxiliary cruiser Prairie, on which they were sent to the Paris Exposition. The model of the Olympia, Dewey's flagship was the most severely injured. Others are the models of the battleships Illinois and Texas, and the armored cruiser New Charleston, Newark and Bancroft, the gunboat Yorktown and the old Kearsarge. The damage was caused by failure properly to secure the model case during heavy weather. They are being repaired under Constructor Gillmore's direction at Cherbourg. The recent detail of Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmore, U. S. N., for duty at Paris turns out to have been in consequence of this accident. As soon as the work is completed Constructor Gillmore will return to the United States and report to Rear-Admiral Hichborn for assignment.

Mr. Charles H. Allen, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the new civil Governor of Porto Rico, will leave for his new station April 21. Mr. Allen has made a most capable Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and his departure from the Navy Department is much regretted. The President, on April 18, nominated, upon the recommendation of Secretary Long, Mr. Frank W. Hackett, a prominent lawyer in Washington, D. C., to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Hackett is an intimate friend of Secretary Long's and he is a man of recognized ability. The President's selection of this gentleman is universally approved of.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

APRIL 12.—2d Asst. Engr. G. C. Farkell, ordered to Baltimore on inspection duty.
APRIL 13.—2d Lieut. R. M. Sturdevant, granted an extension of leave for ten days.
APRIL 14.—1st Asst. Engr. F. R. Falkenstein, granted ten days' leave.
APRIL 16.—The commanding officer of the practice ship Chase directed to proceed with his command to Baltimore, Md.
APRIL 17.—Capt. W. J. Herring, granted thirty days' leave and placed on waiting orders on the expiration of leave.
2d Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, granted fifteen days' leave.
2d Lieut. H. G. Fisher, granted an extension of leave for ten days.
Chief Engr. H. C. Barrows, granted ten days' leave.
APRIL 18.—Capt. J. H. Rogers, granted three days' leave.
2d Lieut. G. M. Daniels, granted an extension of leave for thirty days.
Capt. of Engrs. J. W. Collins, Chief Engr. D. McC. French and 2d Asst. Engr. G. C. Farkell constituted a board for the examination of candidates for appointment as 2d Assistant Engineers.
Capt. C. F. Shoemaker left Washington for San Francisco, Cal., on the 17th inst., for the purpose of inspecting the vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service on the Pacific coast.

TRANSFERRING THE DRY TORTUGAS TO THE NAVY.

April 7, 1900.

The Honorable the Secretary of the Navy.
Sir:—Referring to the letter of March 28, 1900, requesting a formal transfer of the station at Dry Tortugas, Fla., to the Navy Department for naval purposes, I have the honor to inform you that your request has been approved and that the military reservation of Dry Tortugas, Fla., reserved by Executive order dated Sept. 17, 1895, including Fort Jefferson, is, by direction of the President, hereby transferred to the Navy Department for said purposes.
I transmit herewith for file in your department deed of the Governor of Florida, dated Sept. 17, 1896, ceding jurisdiction over the said reservation, together with copy of the act referring to therein; copies of letters from this department to the Secretary of the Treasury dated July 25, 1887, and Sept. 23, 1887, in regard to the transfer of a portion of the reservation to the Treasury Department for lighthouse purposes, and copies of letters to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Nov. 6, 1888, and Jan. 15, 1889, in regard to turning over Garden, Bird and Loggerhead Keys to the Marine Hospital Service for use as a quarantine station.
The Secretary of the Treasury has been advised of the action taken herein.
Very respectfully,
ELIHU ROOT.

CAMP McKIBBEN, TEX.

Leon Springs, Texas, April 14, 1900.

After a practice march of 18 miles, Co. C, commanded by Capt. Hodges and Co. D, by Capt. Edwards, 25th U. S. Inf., arrived at Leon Springs, Texas, on April 5, from the former station, Fort Sam Houston, for target practice. Capt. Hodges, post commander at Fort Sam Houston, commanding the detachment. This "range" has been used for years by the "regulars" stationed at Fort Sam Houston for target practice and is one of the finest in the southwestern States. Good spring water, shade, and all the requirements of a perfect camping ground are here. There is some talk of the Government negotiating for its purchase.

A cloudburst occurred not long after the arrival of the companies. One can imagine your correspondent's astonishment on waking to plunge into six inches of water, having gone to bed but a half hour before in a tent dry as a bone. Having secured a light the first thing seen was my trunk bobbing around with my best suit of clothes. The water continued getting higher and higher until it reached my blankets and me standing upright on the cot. The rain was coming down in bucketsful, lightning constantly and the thunder like siege guns, echoing from the surrounding hills. Everyone was in the same pickle and the commanding officer ordered all baggage packed ready to abandon camp. The creek, which is ordinarily crossed dry shod, rose sixteen feet and was within three inches of joining our "cloud burst," which would have swept everything into its raging torrent, when fortunately it commenced to fall. At that time it was an avalanche of water at least half a mile wide.

The night was spent in extreme discomfort, everybody and everything wet to the skin, but our kind hearted commander, Capt. Hodges, kept us all in good spirits until the long night had passed. The cause of all this flood was a cloud burst up the valley, carrying railroad bridges, masonry, stock and everything in its road to the sea. Report claims fifteen inches of water fell between 6 P. M. and 4:30 A. M.

The target range here had been chosen with a view of possible high water, and at no other situation could it have been less exposed, but man wills and God disposes. A more bedraggled, forlorn, cheerful crowd would have been hard to find the next morning, but bright and early everyone was hard at work getting the range ready for practice. Everyone had his allotted work, and everything was performed as if for parade. The valuable government property was put in such shape as would best conserve it. Had the torrents from cloudburst and creek met there is no telling what damage might have ensued. Several years ago two companies of U. S. troops camping here for the night were overtaken by a cloudburst; eight men were drowned and a pack train of mules lost.

The officers and men here are now anxiously expecting Major Bullis, Chief Paymaster. A new telephone line is in course of erection between Fort Sam Houston and Leon Springs, Texas. With this much needed connection we will be in touch with civilization and the Department headquarters. Capt. Leitch, commanding D company, 25th U. S. Inf., is temporarily acting Post Commander at Fort Sam Houston. He and his company expect to take their practice march to Leon Springs and for the target practice about the 1st of May.

Lieut.-Col. John Simpson, the new chief quartermaster of this Department, has arrived and at once took possession of his office. This has given a new impetus to the affairs of this Department, which are many and arduous. Major Charles B. Thompson, late chief quartermaster of this Department, is a critically sick man, but would insist on attending to his arduous duties in spite of advice to the contrary. He will now take a leave of absence and at the sea shore try to recuperate his shattered health.

As there is no appropriation available for transportation from Camp McKibben to San Antonio, Gen. McKibben, much against his wishes, has decided not to allow the troops here to take part in the parade at the yearly festival of the "Battle of the Flowers." This will be a great disappointment to the citizens of San Antonio. There is some talk of Battery K, 1st Art., taking part, but it is not settled.

Capt. Clermont L. Best and Lieut. Ferguson, both of Light Battery K, 1st U. S. Art., of Fort Sam Houston, have accepted an invitation to visit Galveston, Texas, and with other officials witness a target trial of the new ten-inch guns lately mounted on the new fortifications for coast defense.

Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, Co. D, 25th U. S. Inf., has received unofficial word that he will be ordered before a medical examining board at Washington, D. C., the latter part of April.

Lieut. Charles C. Todd, who lately returned from the Philippines wounded in the abdomen, and who has been here for his health, temporarily attached to the 25th U. S. Inf., has been ordered to go to Washington, D. C., and from there will be sent to New York for special surgical treatment to remove the bullet, which has been located by the X-rays.

It is with the deepest regret that the many friends of "that Prince of good fellows," Major C. L. Heizmann, chief surgeon of the Department of Texas, will watch his departure on April 15 on his way to the Philippines.

Much interest is shown at the post in scientific kite flying. Rectangular, box, balloon and the flying machine kite can be seen any sunny afternoon by the interested spectators—and they are not all children either—flying high above in the blue ether. Experiments will be made for successful signalling between the detachment at Leon Springs and the post of Fort Sam Houston, eighteen miles distant.

Mrs. Bush, wife of Lieutenant Bush, adjutant, Fort Sam Houston, and family, have left for El Paso, Texas, on account of the ill health of their oldest child. The wife of Capt. Leitch, 25th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Dr. Kennedy, A. A. Surg., U. S. A., received the Ladies' Euchre Club on April 5, at the Officers' Club rooms, Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. Hodges, wife of the post commander, received one of the trophies and Miss McKibben, the only daughter of Gen. McKibben, the Department Commander, was the other lucky one.

J. S. K.

FROM THE 28TH INFANTRY.

An enlisted man writing from Dasmariñas, P. I., March 1, says: "We landed in Bacoor December 18. It was Sunday, Jan. 7, that we left camp at six o'clock in the morning. At half-past seven o'clock we struck the enemy, and a fierce fight took place. The scouts in the lead got within 150 yards, when the enemy opened fire. One man was wounded at the first volley. The fighting lasted two hours and a half. We had eight men wounded and none killed. The 28th killed sixty-five and wounded thirty-six and captured thirty-two rifles. Among the killed on the insurgent side was Charles Johnson,

a deserter from the 6th Art. His home was in Indianapolis, Ind. We left the scene at eleven o'clock for Imus, a town five miles away, where we found the insurgents again strongly entrenched. We opened up on them, and the fight lasted until dark, we having three men killed and twenty-two wounded and the enemy losing heavily. Our men routed them, and they retreated to the mountains. The next day we advanced on Dasmariñas, but could not locate the enemy. On the 9th we started for the mountains and found the insurgents and routed them in a skirmish, killing about twenty and wounding fourteen. We had no men hurt. We returned to Dasmariñas and are still holding the place."

FROM OUR MANILA CORRESPONDENT.

Manila, March 10, 1900.

The last month has been in the social calendar a more quiet one than the preceding ones of the winter. Many changes have taken place in the personnel of the Army and Navy colony, a large number of new arrivals balancing the departure of many who have been here since the American occupation. Among the latter were Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Krauthoff, who sailed March 6 on the Sheridan. Their return to the United States was necessitated by Capt. Krauthoff's extreme illness. It is hardly necessary to say how much they will be missed, for they had been so prominent socially that the closing of their home will be sincerely regretted.

On the same ship sailed many passengers, sick and prisoners, the latter class not Filipinos, but Army and Navy prisoners convicted of offenses against military law.

Admiral Watson sailed the same day on the Zaphiro for Iloilo, Cebu and Zamboango. He took his staff, Lieut.-Comdr. Ward and Lieuts. Marble and Wood, and his medical inspector, Dr. Persons. Lieut. Marble has been ill for some time, and it is with the idea of giving him change of scene and air that the trip is made. Col. Garlington of the Army also went on the ship as a guest of the Admiral.

One of the recently acquired and refitted ships arrived on the 5th from Hong Kong, the Isla de Luzon. She is a small vessel; in fact does not look as large as the little Petrel, and does not carry as heavy a battery. The steaming radius is not great, on account of her small coal capacity. The work on her at Hong Kong was so badly done that she came in with overhauling necessary. Much difficulty was experienced in getting crews for this and the other captured gun boats at Hong Kong. Notwithstanding the reduced crews of the monitors, there are very few men. There ought to be five hundred men and one-tenth that number of officers. A number of officers have recently been examined for promotion; among them Lieut.-Comdr. Nazro, Lieuts. Hogg and Hough, who passed.

Although the gaiety of the season is waning, still there have been a number of enjoyable entertainments during the last four weeks, beginning with one of those always enjoyable Navy Yard dances, given by the commandant and officers of the Cavite Naval Station, which, like its predecessors, will be spoken of as the most successful affair of the season until the next one occurs. Mesdames Cornwell, Pickrell, Wert and Walker received the many guests who came from Manila and the ships in the harbor. The following evening the Provost Guard gave a delightful dance at their quarters in the walled city.

Washington's Birthday was observed by the dressing of the ships, the firing of the national salute and a dance on the flagship, which was then at Cavite. The illumination of the Brooklyn made the ship a pretty sight as she lay anchored in the still bay. The marines celebrated the day by a baseball match with a nine from the Brooklyn, in which they demonstrated their right to the title of the champion nine, as yet not having been defeated.

On the evening of the 26th Mr. Bruce Webster gave one of his dinner dances for which he has become so justly famous. A number of Army and Navy people were among the guests, and counted themselves fortunate that they were privileged to enjoy the lavish hospitality of the English banker, which is characteristic of the entertaining of the Far East.

The visit of Mrs. Walling to Mrs. Cornwell at Cavite was made the occasion of a tea given in her honor which was most charming. The American women in Manila have merely copied their English sisters in the manner of serving afternoon tea, and now the function is something that even men look forward to with anticipation and genuine pleasure.

There has been of late much sickness both on shore and on the ships. The Helena has an epidemic of grippé and is in semi-quarantine. The Brooklyn has an immense sick list. The death of Lieut. Emerich at Hong Kong was most sad. He had been ill some time and partially recovered. Without waiting, however, to regain his strength, he had returned to duty on the Don Juan of Austria, when a relapse seized him, and his death quickly followed. What makes the incident still more sad is the rumor that Mrs. Emerich, with her two young children, sailed for the station yard before her husband's death.

An Army and Navy Club has recently been organized and has met with success and approval. The building occupied is conveniently located, and the rooms and cuisine good.

The three Spanish ships recently turned over by the Army to the Navy, the Villalobos, the Quirós and the General Alava, are being rapidly fitted up and will soon be commissioned.

Mrs. Eldridge and Mrs. Sears, wives of officers of the New Orleans and Oregon, have left Manila for Japan, where their husbands' ships had already gone.

A large number of the feminine Army and Navy contingent are making their plans to go to China or Japan the approaching summer, so as to escape the prostrating heat. Both Japan and China possess many desirable resorts in the mountains and on the sea coast which in attractive features will compare favorably with the summer resorts of other countries, both hotels and natural location being of a high order.

A QUESTION OF POTATOES.

Mayaguez, P. R., March 31, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: I see some discussion as to why Army supplies are not purchased in the United States. Perhaps somebody can explain why potatoes supplied by the Commissary Department in Puerto Rico at \$3.24 per 100 are not bought in the States, where retail merchants are selling a good grade of Canadian potatoes for \$2.10 per 100. W.

We understand that there is a difficulty about transporting potatoes to Porto Rico from the United States, as, except during the cold weather of winter, they sprout on the way. They can be bought in New York for about one cent each, or \$1.00 a 100.—Editor.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y., April 18, 1900.

The good weather of April has afforded ample opportunity for out-of-door drilling at all hours. The cavalry plain is the scene of the morning cavalry drill. The cadets have recently been instructed in the art of throwing their horses on the grassy portion of the plain, as practiced in the hall. Few of the animals submit gracefully to the ordeal. A squad from the cavalry detachment is drilled between two and three on the cavalry plain. Lieut. Lassiter gives instruction in the early hours of the afternoon to members of the Army service detachment in loading a train of pack mules to form a mountain battery. After four o'clock the cadets are drilled in the pitching of shelter tents and in extended order drill on the plain, and in the construction of hasty intrenchments on the manoeuvre terrain. Dress parade occurs on Wednesday and on Sunday afternoons only, excepting in case of arrival of a visitor of note, when parade follows the daily drill. It will be seen that the campaign drilling has thus far taken the place this year of the drills usually scheduled for April, viz., light battery, practical military engineering, etc.

An informal hop, at which Lieut. Bugge was the host, took place on the evening of April 5 in Schofield Hall. Miss Jessie Willson, Miss Hallett, the Misses Davis, Miss Belle Davis and Miss Sibley were among the guests.

At the Ladies' Reading Club, on the afternoon of April 5, a paper was read by Mrs. Robinson on "Queen Louise of Russia." Mrs. Bruff, assisted by Cadet Weston, received the guests at the small hop on Saturday evening. Miss Roe and Miss Hallett of New York and Miss Walcott of Indianapolis, were among the guests from a distance, while among the young ladies of the post and visiting guests there were present Miss Willson, a guest of Mrs. Hoffer, Miss Carney, a guest of Mrs. Bruff, the Misses Davis, who have been spending the winter with their aunt, Mrs. H. C. Davis, Miss Sibley who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Christian and the Misses Bessie Craney and Anne Davis of the post.

Capt. Adams has returned to duty after a month's leave of absence.

The base ball schedule for the season is as follows: April 21, Union; April 28, Rutgers; May 5, Trinity; May 12, Wesleyan; May 19, Williams; May 26, Maryland; June 2, Columbia.

The post-Lenten festivities will open with a hop to be given by the officers on Friday evening. The cadets' Easter hop will follow on Saturday evening. Cullum Hall will be the scene of a dramatic representation of Friday or Saturday evening, February 27 or 28, the date not having been definitely determined.

The army booth at the Easter festival for the benefit of the Cuban Orphans, to be in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, was on Wednesday attended by ladies from West Point: Mesdames Mills, Tillman, Larned, Edgerton, Bruff, Shipman, Barnum, Rivers, Morrow and Christian.

Artillery drills were resumed on Monday, April 16. The Ladies' Reading Club met last week at Mrs. Tillman's and listened to an interesting paper on the subject, "Colonial Revivals." The Sewing Society met at Mrs. Chamberlaine's. The Card Club met on Monday of the present week at Mrs. George B. Davis'. Prof. Edgerton, Capt. Adams, Lieuts. M. C. Smith and Rivers were guests of the Rev. Father O'Keefe at dinner on Easter Monday evening.

Miss Hart is a guest of Miss Davis. Major Henry M. Adams, Engineers, father of Cadet Adams of the 1st class, spent Sunday at the post as a guest at the hotel. Mrs. and Miss Hallett of New York and Miss Quintard are guests of Col. Huse at Highland Falls.

Bishop Potter will visit the post next month, and will administer the rite of confirmation at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday, May 27.

The dedication of the Memorial Hall will occur in June.

The early graduation of the classes of '98 and '99 precluded the usual festivities, and the present class will be the first since '97 whose graduation will be marked by the customary ceremonies.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., April 11, 1900.

By degrees the hard worked garrison is disposing of the dead comrades from Manila, whose piled up coffins in the store houses have for many weeks been a dark spot on the otherwise cheerful aspect of the things in the post. April 6 sixty-one were interred at once.

Two hundred and forty-four recruits, under command of Lieut. C. J. Nelson, 17th Inf., arrived from Fort Wood, N. Y., April 10. The other officers of the command are Lieut. Hall, 25th Inf.; Lieut. Rutherford, 24th Inf.; Lieut. La Motte, 18th Inf., and A. A. Suran, C. T. Darnell.

Capt. and Mrs. Geo. W. McIver and their two children arrived Saturday from Fort Brady. Capt. McIver will leave shortly for Alaska to join his company while Mrs. McIver will spend the summer with her father and mother, Col. and Mrs. Smedberg, in San Rafael.

The body of Lieut. H. M. Boutelle, Jr., 3d Art., arrived on the Sheridan and will be sent to his father who is now stationed at Vancouver Barracks.

Lieut. Thomas A. Vicars, 21st Inf., who has been on sick leave for some time, has again reported for duty. A very charming luncheon was given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Col. Marshall, in honor of her guests Mrs. Schon. Those present were Mrs. Girard, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Eltinge and Miss Andrews.

Miss Black, of Boise, Idaho, is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. McNair.

Chaplain and Mrs. Joseph A. Potter have arrived at the garrison from Angel Island.

Lieut. Avery, of the 14th Inf., and Mrs. Avery, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gardner.

A large number of the ladies of the garrison spent a very pleasant evening Thursday at a card party given by Mrs. Lieut. Eltinge, in honor of Mrs. Schon. The prizes were won by Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. A. C. Girard.

Major and Mrs. Crosby and their two children, who have just returned from Manila, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Kennedy.

Mrs. Whitman, who has been visiting her son-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Shaw, has returned to her home in Massachusetts.

Lieut. H. B. Nelson, of the 24th Inf., accompanied by his wife and daughter, left April 7 for Vancouver Barracks.

A very pretty dinner party was given April 6 to Major and Mrs. Rucker, Dr. and Mrs. Pedlar, Lieut. and Mrs. Eltinge and Mrs. A. C. Girard by Capt. and Mrs. Charles Bennett of the 3d Art.

SUPERPOSED TURRETS.

The "Scientific American" publishes an illustration of the superposed turrets of the U. S. S. Kearsarge and unqualifiedly approves of their adoption. It argues that there is no risk in concentrating four guns in one turret because the experiences of the Spanish war show that the chance of hitting the turret "is extremely, indeed ridiculously small." "Consequently," it says, "we may assume that if a Kearsarge had been included among the ill-fated ships of the Spanish squadron at Santiago, she would have passed through that four hours' bombardment by the finest gunners in the world at the risk of receiving one vital blow out of 8,060 projectiles which fell upon the fleet. Evidently we may put all of the eggs we may wish into the double turret basket without much fear of their being broken."

If the chance of being hit in a naval battle is such a negligible quantity then why have any turrets at all? Why not limit ourselves to unarmored cruisers in which protection is sacrificed to speed and mobility? The argument seems to prove too much if it proves any thing. The "Scientific American" further says: "The history of the double-turret controversy shows that the objections to the design may be summed up as of two kinds, structural and military. The structural objections which were raised chiefly, as they properly should be, by the Construction Department, have been met and successfully overcome by our naval constructors, who stated early in the history of the controversy that, if the turrets were finally approved on military grounds, they could and would overcome the mechanical difficulties involved in working out the installation. Briefly stated the structural objections are: The concentration of weight so near the ends of the vessel, tending to impair her seaworthiness; the risks in docking due to this concentration; the complication involved in concentrating at one point the large ammunition supply necessary for the four guns, and in the juxtaposition of the four ammunition hoists and the necessary power to work them; and last, and perhaps the chief of all, the abnormal stresses to which the substructure of the double turrets would be subjected from the simultaneous recoil of four heavy guns. These difficulties, however, have been cleverly met and removed."

"The military objections might seem, strictly speaking, to be a matter for the exclusive consideration of the line officers who command and fight the ship. Indeed, the argument is advanced by them that as the structural side of the question has been completely solved, the problem has passed out of the hands of the Construction Department, and the determination of the value of the double-turret system and of its incorporation as a permanent feature in future battleships should be left to the officers of the line. We cannot say that we agree with this position, for it seems to us that a naval constructor has not only to devise proper means for disposing and protecting the guns, but he should be entitled to determine whether those dispositions are such as will secure the very best offensive and defensive results."

"The military objections as expressed by Rear-Admiral Hichborn are: First, the danger of all four guns being disabled by one successful shot; second, the reduction in the number of the 8-inch gun positions, as compared with the Oregon type, and the attendant danger that in the last stages of a hard fought action no 8-inch fire would be available on account of disablement; and thirdly, the lack of mobility in the 8-inch guns, arising from the fact that they must be trained with the 13-inch guns beneath them, whereas it might be desirable to use the heavy guns on one portion of the ship and the lighter guns on some other."

"All three of the above objections are of the 'too-many-eggs-in-one-basket' kind, and it seems to us that while theoretically they are plausible, the teachings of our late naval war show that they may be pushed entirely too far."

THE ARMY CANTEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As an ex-regular with several honorable discharges and one who has studied army life in its different phases, I add my appeal with the rest of the sensible people of this country against the stand the Rev. A. G. Kynett, D. D., and the balance of his misguided friends have taken on the army canteen question. Under no circumstances must the canteen be taken away from the regular army garrison, post or camp. There are many reasons. Foremost among them is this one: If a soldier cannot get a drink at home (home meaning wherever he is stationed), he will go out after it, and the farther he has to go the more he will drink and the longer he will stay. Result: He is absent from drill, tried by court, loses some pay, and has a black mark against him. On the other hand, with the canteen handy, he will run over, get his glass of cold beer, and be back in time for drill. Result: Good soldier, always at home.

Now, the Rev. Doctor has never drilled—battalion drill or dress parade—and then had guard mount with the temperature at 95 or 100 degrees in the shade. If he ever did, he would be the first one to see the need of a canteen handy.

I think the Methodists have taken a very unfortunate stand by trying to throw the responsibility on President McKinley's shoulders. The present idea of the army canteen these people received from their visits to the volunteer camp, while the Regular was away upholding the honor of the country, and dreaming of the cold glass of beer he would get as soon as he returned home. If the Rev. Doctor and his friends want to reform somebody, let them look nearer home, and leave the Regular, of whom they know nothing, alone.

6TH U. S. INFANTRY.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 11, 1900.

STATE TROOPS.

The regimental parade of the 1st Regiment of St. Louis at the armory, March 20, was witnessed by one of the largest audiences that has ever assembled in the building. It is estimated that there were 5,000 people present. The audience was a representative one, including nearly all of the prominent people in business and social circles.

The feature of the evening was the presentation to the Rumsey Rifles, Co. H, of a magnificent silk flag, donated by the employees of the L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Company, in appreciation of L. M. Rumsey, Jr., captain of the company.

The presentation speech was made by the Hon. John L. Martin, Judge Advocate General, who extolled the proficiency to which the company had been brought under the able tuition of Capt. Rumsey. In accepting

the gift, Capt. Rumsey declared that what ever of excellence his company had attained was due to the individual merit of his men working in harmony.

The drill of the battalions under the respective commands of Col. Holtcamp and Sinclair was enthusiastically applauded.

The staff and line officers were all present excepting Capt. B. F. Wheeler, who was called away from the city on business. Seymour's 1st Regiment Band gave a concert during the evening, and a dance concluded the evening's entertainment.

The 1st regiment of Philadelphia, Pa., celebrated its thirty-ninth anniversary by a street parade on Thursday, April 1, 1900, accompanied by the Veteran Corps.

Company D, 12th New York, has elected Sergt. Robert Emmett of Troop A, 1st lieutenant, and Sergt. T. H. Williamson, of the same company, 2d lieutenant. Both officers are ex-volunteers who served during the Spanish war.

Co. C, 14th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., held a very enjoyable reception at the armory, Monday evening, April 16, of more than ordinary interest. There were interesting and well executed drills by detachments of the 15th U. S. Infantry and the 2d Naval Battalion, and also a review in which the above detachments took part, together with Co. E of the 14th and Co. E of the 47th Regiments. The reviewing officer was Col. E. E. Britton. No pains were spared to make the event a notable one, and Co. C is to be congratulated for its enterprise.

In the 69th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Col. Duffy has appointed Private Rupert Hughes of the 7th Regiment battalion adjutant of the second battalion. Battalion inspections, preparatory to the spring inspection, will be held for the first battalion on Monday, April 23, and for the second battalion on Tuesday, April 24. Assistant District Attorney Collins is to be the 1st lieutenant of the new Co. F, which is being organized. Fifty-five men from this company have passed the doctor, and twenty more are expected to go through in the next few days. The regiment's showing in the semi-annual return, which has just been made, was very satisfactory to Col. Duffy. The eight companies reported an aggregate membership of 540 men.

In the First Naval Battalion of New York Ensign Eugene S. Willard of the Third Division has been elected a lieutenant, junior grade, to succeed Lieut. Townsend, promoted. Lieut. Willard is one of the old men of the battalion, and in the Spanish war saw service on the U. S. S. Yankee. The second annual revolver match between the Second Division and Battery A, Boston Light Artillery, of Boston, Mass., will take place on the evening of May 1. Each team will shoot in its respective city, the scores to be transmitted by telephone. The New York team will shoot on board the New Hampshire. The New York men will shoot at a two-inch bull's eye at 15 yards, and the Boston men at an eight-inch bull's eye at 50 yards. The match is for a silver cup, to become the property of the men winning it three years in succession. Lieut. R. H. Sayre, Inspector of Small Arms Practice of Squadron A, will represent the Boston men in New York, and Lieut. L. A. Frothingham, late of the U. S. Marine Corps, will represent the New Yorkers in Boston. The Boston men won last year by a score of 1,031 to 953.

The Board of Officers of the 8th New York attended service at Holy Trinity Church, 122d street and Lenox avenue, April 15, in memory of their former chaplain, the late Rev. Dr. Bridgman, in whose honor a memorial window was unveiled at the service. Dr. Bridgman was the father of Major Oliver B. Bridgman of Squadron A. Co. G has elected ex-Sergeant J. Quereau of Co. C, 47th Regiment, who served in the Spanish war as 1st lieutenant. Co. C has elected Mr. H. Cowdry from civil life 1st lieutenant. Co. E, Capt. Jacoby, will give a reception and ball on April 21 at an outside hall. In Co. D, 2d Lieut. A. L. McKenzie has been elected 1st lieutenant. The anniversary of the 8th's departure for the Spanish war will be celebrated on May 2 with a review.

The State Camp at Peekskill, New York, will open for the season on the afternoon of Saturday, June 2.

The Old Guard (Major S. Ellis Briggs) will celebrate its seventy-fourth anniversary on April 21 and 22. A banquet will be served at the armory on the evening of Saturday, April 21, the committee, consisting of Capt. Rogers, White, Stadler, Whitfield, Seabury and Wyatt, is exerting every effort to insure the success of the affair. On Sunday afternoon, April 22, the Old Guard will parade to attend divine service at St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-second street and Fifth avenue, Chaplain John W. Brown officiating.

George Edward Graham, the Associated Press correspondent, who was on the bridge with Commodore Schley, during the naval battle of July 3, 1898 has presented Co. D, 10th Battalion, N. G. N. Y., in which he served 14 years as a corporal, with the shell case of the last five-inch projectile fired at Cervera's fleet by the Brooklyn. Capt. Edgar V. Denison accepted the gift upon behalf of the company. The shell case has been transformed into a beautiful loving cup, being surmounted with silver scroll work and having three larger silver handles and base, inside the cup is lined with gold. After the presentation Mr. Graham delivered his lecture, "On the Bridge with Schley." Co. D also possesses a 12-inch shell, which was fired by the Iowa in the bombardment of Morro Castle, Santiago. It was presented to the company by Gunner Weisheit of the U. S. S. Yankton.

Representatives from the New Jersey Militia quartered at Hoboken, N. J., and the 1st and 2d battalions of the New York held an informal meeting aboard the New Hampshire, April 6, for the purpose of arranging water sports and races for the coming season. Various battalions in the vicinity of New York were asked to send two members each to form a general inter-State committee to arrange dates for events and other details. It was decided that in all sailing and rowing races this season the boats must be identical in size, type, rig and sail area, the idea being to make such races tests of seamanship and not of boat excellence.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to provide the National Guard of the several States with Krag-Jorgensen rifles and carbines.

Co. E, 2d Regiment (35th Sep. Co.), N. G. N. Y., held a grand subscription ball at its armory in Schenectady Friday, April 20. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Avery D. Andrews, Mrs. Edward M. Hoffman, Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, Mrs. James M. Andrews, Mrs. Nelson W. Wait.

The Minnesota National Guard has received \$3,923.30 from the National Government. It reimburses the guard for nearly all of its expenditures incurred in connection with the Spanish war.

"The Biography of a Grizzly," by Ernest Seton-Thompson, which first appeared serially in the "Century" magazine, is now published in a very ornamental volume by The Century Company, New York. Mr. Thompson and his wife, who supervises the decorative arrangement of the volume, are certainly masters of decorative illustration. The story is full of imagination and at the same time it shows a most interesting knowledge of animal life.

NEW JERSEY'S MILITIA LAW.

A recent act passed by the New Jersey Legislature and approved March 23, 1900, is a general consolidation and revision of the laws in regard to the New Jersey militia. The old National Guard act, so called, was passed in 1800, and every year has seen more or less amendment and change, so that the original act would now hardly be recognized, and it was found necessary for the Adjutant-General's office from time to time to prepare and issue compilations of the law as then existing so as to keep it in intelligible form.

Among the noticeable features of the new act, which was prepared by a special board of officers appointed by the Governor for that purpose, are an addition to the organized forces of two batteries of field artillery and a signal and telegraph corps; and general power given to the commander-in-chief to make changes in organizations and increase or reduce the number of officers or non-commissioned officers.

By section 7 the Quartermaster-General, Surgeon-General, Inspector-General and Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, formerly ranking as brigadier-generals, now rank as colonels. The Governor's personal aide ranks as a major. Five others may be detailed from the line with their line rank.

The Signal Corps has practically the same organization as the company of infantry with special reference to enlisting mechanical and electrical experts in the ranks.

A noteworthy feature in regard to election of non-commissioned officers is the provision that the first sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant and commissary sergeant are to be detailed from among the sergeants of the company and hold their details at the pleasure of the commanding officer, instead of being elected as such by the men.

With respect to the question whether non-commissioned officers should be elected or appointed, the matter is settled by the State constitution, which provides that they shall be elected; so that no other course is possible even if desirable, without a constitutional amendment.

By section 22 it is provided that honorable discharges shall be granted to enlisted men who have served for five years and done sixty per cent. of duty in each year, upon their request for such discharge. The sixty per cent. clause is new, and the discharge only upon request makes it practicable for a man to remain in service after the expiration of his five years without it being necessary for him to formally re-enlist and be sworn in and sign the company roll each year as heretofore.

Section 44 provides for the purchase and distribution from the office of the Adjutant-General of books of instruction.

Section 45 recognizes the revolver as a weapon for officers and requires its issue to officers on bonded guarantee. Both these provisions are new and were greatly needed.

Section 57 provides for semi-annual inspection of troops and armory in April and October. Under the former law the annual muster and inspection in May was all that was required.

Some radical changes have been made in the matter of courts martial. The old company court martial is altogether abolished, it having been found unsatisfactory in its working, and, as a rule, loose in methods of procedure and keeping of records. By section 76 summary courts martial may be ordered by regimental or company commanders.

Sections 94 and following sections authorize the formation of delinquency courts for enlisted men, to have jurisdiction over minor offenses.

Section 130 requires that every company of the National Guard shall be paraded at least four times in every year, one of said parades to be by brigade when approved by the commander-in-chief.

By section 164 the laws, regulations, forms and customs governing the Army and Navy of the United States shall apply to the military and naval forces of New Jersey, except when in conflict with the act, and by section 165 the act is not to terminate the commission, reduce the rank or vacate the office of any officer now in commission.

The principal changes in the portions of the act relating to the Naval Reserve are the provisions which consolidate the whole reserve into one division instead of three divisions as formerly; the election of subordinate officers of the engineering section by the enlisted engineers, and of subordinate officers of the deck force by the enlisted seamen.

MILITARY AND NAVAL SOCIETIES CONGRESS.

To the Military and Naval Societies of the United States:

For the purpose of perpetuating the ties of friendship between individuals and organizations of the Army and Navy the "Distinguished Service Order of U. S. A.," sends greetings to all the military and naval societies of the United States suggesting that a congress of military and naval societies of the United States be assembled during the Pan-American Exposition, 1901, to pass resolutions to encourage and abet legislation for our welfare and to strenuously insist upon the enforcement of Federal and State Civil Service laws. If this idea or some modification of it meets with your approval we hope that you will confer as promptly as possible with the members of your organization and kindly address your communications to

ARTHUR R. ALEXANDER,
1st Sergeant, Co. F,
13th U. S. Inf., Manila, P. I.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 11, 1900.

Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, recently appointed to the 25th Inf. and assigned to duty with Capt. Loughborough's company, arrived at the post last week from Sam Houston. Lieut. Dodge served for a year or more on duty in Manila with the Oregon volunteers. Mrs. Loughborough was recently elected a member of the Art and Culture Club of El Paso, which meets every other Monday in the afternoons.

Mrs. Ross L. Bush, wife of Lieut. Bush, 25th Inf., did not go through to San Francisco last week as reported. It is now her intention to spend a month or more with her children as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Loughborough.

The soldiers who were implicated in the recent trouble in El Paso were indicted last week by the Grand Jury and will be tried for manslaughter at the opening of court.

Target practice, which began the first of the month, has not made much headway on account of the excessively high winds.

(Army continued from page 786.)

Lieut.-Col. Calvin Dewett, Deputy Surgeon General, to Washington and report to the Surgeon General.
A. A. Surg. Thomas W. Jackson, to West Point for duty.

Lieut.-Col. William P. Hall, Assistant Adjutant General, will proceed to Chicago for duty as Adjutant General.

A. A. Surg. Robert E. Caldwell to Seattle.
Capt. Odus C. Horney, O. D., to New Haven and New York City on business pertaining to armories.

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report to Col. Henry M. Robert, president of the examining board, to meet in New York, for examination for promotion: Capt. Harry F. Hodges, 1st Lieut. Spencer Cosby, 2d Lieut. Lytle Brown.

Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Dept., is appointed a member of the board of ordnance officers, vice 1st Lieut. Kenneth Morton, Ordnance Dept., relieved.

The C. O. depot battalion, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky., will transfer from that battalion to the active battalions of the regiment ninety-two men who are well instructed and otherwise suitable for service in Cuba and who have not less than one year to serve in their present enlistments, and will send them under charge of 1st Lieut. William J. Lutz, battalion adjutant, 2d Inf., to Pasa Caballos, Cuba, for distribution to companies of the active battalions and the band. (April 17, W. D.)

1ST U. S. CAVALRY.

The following is the roster of the 1st U. S. Cav. for April, 1900, showing the present duty and station of each officer: Col. Abraham K. Arnold, commanding regiment and post of Fort Meade, S. Dak.; Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. Lebo, with regiment, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; Majors Allen Smith, detached service, Wallace, Idaho, commanding U. S. troops in Coeur d'Alene district; Frederick K. Ward, commanding at Fort Keogh, Mont.; Samuel L. Woodward, on general recruiting service at Chicago, Ill.; Capt. R. P. Page, Wainwright, on general recruiting service at Chicago, Ill.; Q. M. vacancy; Commissary, 1st Lieut. Walter M. Whitman, on duty at regimental headquarters, Act'g Reg'l Q. M.; Squadron Adjutants, 1st Lieut. Peter E. Traub, on duty at regimental headquarters, Acting Regimental Adjutant; 1st Lieut. Robert C. Williams, on duty at Fort Robinson, Neb.; 1st Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, on duty with 4th U. S. Cav. in Philippine Islands.

Captains—Peter S. Bomus, A. commanding troop and post, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Otto L. Klein, C. on duty as Commandant of Cadets at West Point, N. Y., since June 15, 1897; Herbert E. Tutherly, D. commanding troop and post of Ft. Yates, N. D.; George S. Hoyle, H. commanding troop; Frank A. Edwards, L. on temporary duty at Washington, D. C.; R. P. Page Wainwright, R. Adj't on general recruiting service at Chicago, Ill.; John Pitcher, I. on sick leave for six months since October 11, 1899; Jacob G. Galbraith, B. commanding troop and post of Ft. Russell, Wyo.; William C. Brown, E. Philippine Islands, on duty as Major 4th Inf., U. S. V., since August 17, 1899; Oscar J. Brown, M. commanding troop and post of Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo., superintendent Yellowstone National Park; J. F. Reynolds Landis, K. on duty as Collector of Customs, Calbarien, Cuba, since Dec. 19, 1898; Albert L. Mills, F. on duty as superintendent, U. S. M. A., West Point, since Aug. 22, 1898; William S. Scott, unassigned, Philippine Islands, on duty as Lieut.-Col., 44th Inf., U. S. V., since August 17, 1899; George W. Goode, G. commanding troop.
1st Lieutenants—Peter E. Traub, Sq. Adj't. on duty at regimental headquarters, Act'g Reg'l Adj't; Edmund S. Wright, A. on duty with troop; William C. Rivers, L. on duty as Adjutant, U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., since July 27, 1899; John D. L. Hartman, K. commanding troop and post; Clough Overton, E. commanding troop and post; George T. Langhorne, H. Philippine Islands, on duty as Major 39th Inf., U. S. V., since August 17, 1899; Milton F. Davis, C. commanding troop; Elmer F. Lindsey, F. commanding troop; Robert C. Williams, Sq. Adj't. on duty at Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Samuel B. Arnold, I. commanding troop; Walter M. Whitman, R. Com'y. on duty at regimental headquarters, Act'g Reg'l Q. M.; William Yates, M. on duty with troop; John W. Craig, G. on duty with troop; Hugh D. Berkeley, B. on detached service at Ogden, Utah, since March 6, 1900; Charles B. Drake, D. en route to join troop; Lucius R. Holbrook, Sq. Adj't. on duty with 4th Cav. in Philippine Islands.
Second Lieutenants—Henry C. Smither, A. commanding Troop L. Guy, Henry, L. Philippine Islands, on duty as Major 26th U. S. Inf., U. S. V., since Sept. 13, 1899; Conrad S. Babcock, C. on leave for one month, since March 7, 1900; Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., I. on duty with troop; Robert C. Foy, F. on duty with troop; Edwin A. Hickman, M. on temporary duty at Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; James D. Tilford, D. on duty with troop; Roger S. Fitch, K. on duty with troop; Leslie A. I. Chapman, H. on duty with troop; Aubrey Lippincott, E. on duty with troop; vacancy, G.

The stations of the regiment is as follows: Headquarters, Ft. S. and Band, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; Troop A, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Troop B, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Troop C, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Troop D, Fort Yates, N. Dak.; Troop E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; Troop F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; Troop G, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; Troop H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; Troop I, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; Troop K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Troop L, Fort Robinson, Neb., on D. S. at Camp Wm. B. Osborne, Osburn, Idaho; Troop M, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

ATHENIAN*—From Manila, P. I., to Seattle, March 16.
AZTEC*—From Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, March 16.
BURNIDE*—New York to San Juan, April 19.
CONEMAUGH*—Manila to San Francisco, April 8.
CROOK*—San Juan, April 17.
FLINTSHIRE*—At Manila, P. I., Jan. 23.
GRANT*—San Francisco to Manila, April 1.
HANCOCK*—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, April 17.
INDIANA*—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, Feb. 27.
INGALLS*—At Havana, March 11.
KILPATRICK*—At Havana, April 17.
LENNOX*—Portland, Ore., to Manila, March 8.
LEELANAW*—Manila, April 3.
LOGAN*—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9.
MCLELLAN*—New York, March 23.
MCIPHERSON*—New York, April 17.
MEADE*—Manila, April 15.
PENNNSYLVANIA*—Manila, P. I., Feb. 24.
PORT ALBERT*—Manila, P. I., March 16.
PORT STEPHENS*—Seattle, Wash., to Manila, March 22.
ROBECRANS*—At Seattle April 7.
SEDGWICK*—New York, April 18.
SUMNER*—Reported at Manila, April 18.
SHERIDAN*—San Francisco, April 1.
SHERMAN*—Manila to San Francisco, April 1.
SIAM*—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, March 11.
TARTAR*—San Francisco, April 14.
THOMAS*—Manila to San Francisco, April 15.
VICTORIA*—At Nagasaki, Japan.
WARREN*—San Francisco, Cal., March 5.
WRIGHT*—Tours ports north and south coast Cuba.
WYFIELD*—From Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, March 22.
MISSOURI*—Maj. W. W. Arthur, Surg., U. S. A., in charge, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 13.
RELIEF*—Maj. Harry O. Perley, Surg., U. S. A., in charge, At Manila, P. I.
TERRY*—At New York April 9.

Ensign J. Buchanan Henry, Jr.'s friends will be glad to hear that he is rapidly recovering at U. S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama, from his attack of malarial fever contracted in the Philippines after the wreck of the U. S. S. Charleston.

A cable to the Army and Navy Journal announces the arrival of the U. S. S. Alliance at Caimanera, Cuba, April 19.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 13.

The Naval Cadet crews are now doing fine work in their practice, but the untoward season has been much against them. The torpedo boat Manley has been placed at the service of Mr. Ten Eyck, the coach of the crews, and it accompanies the boats daily in their practice. The academy has now two fine crews, and the keen eye and practical experience of the famous coach are steadily suggesting means of improvement.

Last week a race occurred on a two-mile stretch, and was so natural and like a regular docketed pull that the coach acknowledges that he was translated from coach to excited spectator. The Second Crew buckled down to the business with an intention to win. The First Crew rowed away, not a little scared. The Second Crew did not, with becoming modesty, hang on to the stern of the first boat, but, taking position on its flank, hung on to it with such vim that, until the last quarter mile, it was quite uncertain which was the Academy's First Crew. Then Captain Timmons, of the First, found that he had to alter his tactics or he could not tell what might happen. He changed his stroke for a new reach, and to the better; the first shell began to edge ahead, but it was only inch by inch, and, when the finish came, there was only one foot of clear water between the two shells.

Naval Cadet Hollis T. Winston is manager of the crews, and evinces unaffected interest in the training, which, it is hoped, will redeem the crew from some of its past bad luck.

Very little interest, so far, on account of the bad weather, has been manifested by the residents of the Academy in the crews, and few visitors come to the boat houses, but this does not affect the ardor of the crews, who, with unselfish devotion, give up every afternoon, their only recreation period of the day, to perfect themselves in the art of rowing, and to honor the Navy in the approaching tests of skill and strength.

The Cadet ball team played the Maryland Agricultural College Saturday. The teams were: Navy—Hammer, c. f.; Childs, s. s.; Weaver, 1b.; Long, l. f.; Bartholow, c.; Berrien, 2b.; Reid 3b.; Keyes, r. f.; Ellis, p. M. A. C.—Grason, c. f.; Nichols, s. s.; Sappington, 1b.; Brown, l. f.; Myers, c.; Elgin, 2b.; Whiteford, 3b.; Peach, r. f.; Hamilton, p. Score by innings: Navy—2, 0, 3, 1, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0—10. M. A. C.—0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4, 2, 0—6. Ellis struck out 6, Hamilton 4. Umpire, Lieut. Bulard, U. S. N. The features of the game were the home run by Bartholow in the second and the brilliant work of Berrien and Childs at second and short, respectively. Childs caught a very difficult infield fly, thereby saving two runs to the Navy.

An alarm of fire was given Saturday afternoon at 5.30 at the Naval Academy. All of the cadet corps belong to the fire brigade, but, it being holiday, only 60 of the 250 were in the grounds when the siren sounded. These responded immediately, and in three minutes a stream from the water plug was at work on the outbuilding used by the occupants of No. 14 Goldsborough Row. The steam engine was also brought to the scene, and in ten minutes the fire was out. Considerable damage was done to the outbuilding. The origin of the fire is unknown. Lieut. C. M. Stone, U. S. N., had charge of the fire brigade.

At the Naval Academy the study of Spanish language is to be more insisted upon than formerly. A competitive examination has been authorized to take place in May, when candidates for appointment as professor in the Spanish language will be examined.

Miss Alice Loomis, daughter of Pay Inspector J. P. Loomis, whose engagement to Hamilton Gale of Baltimore was announced last fall, will be married June 6. The ceremony is to take place at St. Anne's P. E. Church, Annapolis.

The Naval Cadets for the first time this year were given a late supper Wednesday afternoon, the time being 6.55 P. M. This will continue until the close of the academic year. The late supper gives great satisfaction to the Naval Cadets, as it throws all the time allowed for recreation into one period.

Mrs. Thomas Benton Howard has issued cards for a cadet tea on Saturday afternoon April 21, from 4 to 6.30, "To meet the class of 1900." Mrs. Howard, wife of Lieut. Howard, U. S. N., has a son in this class.

Mrs. Winfield Scott Schley, wife of Admiral Schley, is here visiting her sisters, the Misses Franklin.

Neilson Poe is here giving the Naval Cadets some spring coaching in football.

Comdr. R. T. Jackson, U. S. N., and wife will spend the spring at Hotel Maryland, Annapolis.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

George B. Cortelyou, who has been appointed as Secretary to President McKinley, vice John Addison Porter, resigned, is a well-known resident of Long Island, and one of the most experienced executive officers in the Government service. Mr. Cortelyou's family is one of the oldest in the country, and his ancestors took a conspicuous part in colonial and revolutionary history. He was born in New York City in 1862, graduated from the Hempstead, L. I., Institute in 1879, and three years later from the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass.; entered the New England Conservatory of Music, pursuing several courses of study, and was a pupil of Dr. Louis Maas, formerly of the Leipsic Conservatory; tutored in English literature classes of teachers from the Cambridge High School; graduated from the Walworth Stenographic Institute, of which he became principal assistant. In 1884 he was appointed stenographer and private secretary in the U. S. Appraiser's Office, New York City. Became general law and verbatim reporter, and assisted James E. Munson, the official stenographer of the Supreme Court in New York. From 1885 to 1889 he was the principal of college preparatory schools in New York. In the fall of 1889 was appointed private secretary to the post office inspector in New York. In March, 1891, was appointed confidential stenographer to the Surveyor of the Port of New York. In July, 1891, he became private secretary to the fourth Assistant Postmaster-General at Washington. Upon the change of administration in 1893 he tendered his resignation, but withdrew it at Gen. Maxwell's request and continued with him for three years of his term.

Mr. Cortelyou's record in the Post Office Department came to the notice of President Cleveland, and he was appointed stenographer to the President in November, 1895, and three months later executive clerk to the President. While in Washington he studied law, graduating in 1895 from Georgetown University Law School with the degree of LL. B., and the following year from the post graduate course of the Columbian University Law School with the degree of LL. M.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

In speaking of the departure of Col. Hall, Adjutant-General of the Department of Porto Rico, the San Juan "News" says: "He has worked incessantly at his post faithfully for over a year and has been crowded possibly more than any other man in San Juan with tedious hard work from morning until night. He deserves a rest and a promotion for his excellent service in the department."

The indiscriminate falsehoods, criticisms and wild fakes that have appeared in the newspapers have led Governor-General Wood to incorporate in his order, continuing the provisional police court, clauses extending the powers and jurisdiction of the court to libel cases. Complaints in cases of libel may be lodged with the police court. The newspapers are bitter against the whole order.

The internal revenue collections of the island of Cuba for the month of February, 1900, were \$63,474. The total internal revenue receipts for the first eight months of the present fiscal year were \$558,374.

The San Juan "News" of Tuesday, March 27, said: "Co. I, 11th Inf., had a narrow escape from poisoning Sunday morning. As a result 57 men were sent to the hospital. All will recover. Shortly after breakfast a man in the guardhouse was suddenly taken with violent convulsions. Other men were taken, and for over an hour excitement reigned supreme around the barracks. At noon it was reported about town that 30 men would die. The cause of the trouble was ptomaine poisoning, due to the improper preparation of hash."

Troop A, 5th Cav., was one of the first bodies to land in Porto Rico, at the invasion in 1898, and its departure from San Juan on March 21 on the transport Kilpatrick was quite an event in the city. With A there were also troops B, C and D. Among the passengers were Major Cooper, Capt. Watts and McComb, 1st Lieut. Jenkins, McClure, Fleming and Hornbrook, 2d Lieut. Valentine and Forsyth and A. A. Surgs. Elcher and Miller.

While Troop A, 5th Cav., was marching from Arecibo to San Juan, P. R., on March 20, the mounted troop picked its way carefully across a bad part of the road, but when the wagon train attempted it four wagons, with their drivers and mules, tipped over and rolled down the embankment. The road had been washed out in the big hurricane and had not been repaired.

A. A. Surg. H. W. Cooper has succeeded Major Hoff as secretary and treasurer of the Superior Board of Health at San Juan, P. R., Major Hoff having been detailed as President of the Board of Education.

When Troop B, 5th Cav., left Adjuntas, Porto Rico, quite an ovation was given by the citizens to Capt. Charles S. Watts and Lieut. Wm. D. Forsyth. The Adjuntas correspondent of the San Juan "News" wrote: "Capt. Watts is much admired here for his soldierly and business-like traits, which were shown during his incumbency of the office of Acting Alcaldes of Adjuntas from July to November, 1899. Lieut. Forsyth was very popular and it may be said in truth that he was every body's friend. In the crowd assembled on the streets and in front of the quarters to bid a last adios to the troopers was many a tearful, disheartened seniorita who would not be comforted because her trooper beau was going away, perhaps never to return."

One of the most interesting musical events of the season at Mayaguez, P. R., was the entertainment given in the local theatre on Sunday, March 20 for the benefit of the poor of the place. The affair was proposed and carried to a successful conclusion by Mrs. Rafferty, wife of Col. W. A. Rafferty, 5th Cav., who is highly praised by the local press for her energy, as is Miss Elsie Davis, daughter of Gen. Davis, who assisted. Major Stevens, whose voice is in great demand at concerts, came all the way from San Juan to take part in the programme. The 5th Cav. band furnished the orchestra. Lieut. Richmond McCa. Schofield, U. S. A., also assisted. The San Juan "News" says: "Mrs. Rafferty has since her arrival in Mayaguez done a great deal for the poor people here. It was under her direction that the improvements were made on the old hospital."

The San Juan "News" of March 20 said: "Everyone will be delighted to hear that Governor-General Davis, who has been sick in bed for the past three or four days, is now able to sit up. Gen. Davis will soon be able to be in his office again attending to his duties with the care and energy that has always characterized his work here."

The reception tendered to Gen. Maximo Gomez on April 15, at Santiago, on his way to Santo Domingo, caused great excitement, owing to the efforts of the white and black parties to obtain the first recognition. The black party succeeded in inducing Gen. Gomez to accompany them. Thereupon the official party declined to recognize Gen. Gomez, and the club receptions at his honor. Rioting was narrowly averted.

The adjutant-general of Massachusetts announces that it has been decided to recognize service in the Spanish war of the militia regiment which formed the volunteer regiments from this commonwealth by two streamers to be attached to the colors of each regiment at top or base—one red war color of ribbon, on which will be the name and number of the volunteer regiment, and a yellow ribbon which will have "War with Spain" and the names of engagements in which the regiment may have participated. Commanding officers have been requested to forward official names of engagements and any data that may aid in preparing these decorations, and it is intended to issue them before camp. Permission will be granted for officers and men of the militia who are members of the following societies to wear the following badges, same as provided in orders for other badges: Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, Military Order of Foreign Wars.

There seems to be a little unpleasantness between our Government and Turkey over the payment of the \$100,000 indemnity for outrage on American citizens and the sensational press takes advantage of it to shriek war. The "sick man of the East" would doubtless pay the amount promptly could he do so without bringing down upon him an avalanche of other European creditors, who have been cooling their heels in the ante room for a long time, waiting for the first appearance of financial convalescence to hand in their little bills.

UPHELD BY THE COURTS.

The case of Mr. Samuel Hutchinson, the druggist who was recently arrested for selling malt liquor without a license, came up before Judge Gary of Chicago. The druggist had sold Malt-Nutrine, a malt extract prepared by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n of St. Louis, Mo. After listening to the evidence of expert chemists, who testified that it contained only 1.50-100 per cent. of alcohol, Judge Gary decided that Malt-Nutrine is not an intoxicant, and dismissed the case.

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THE 16-INCH GUN.

The successful shrinking of the jacket on the new 16-inch breech-loading rifle at the Watervliet Arsenal last week reflects great credit on Col. J. P. Farley, the commandant, and his assistants, Capt. J. W. Benet, son of the late Chief of Ordnance; Capt. F. E. Hobbs, Lieut. J. W. Joyes and Lieut. D. M. King. All of these officers are West Point graduates and are of the Ordnance Corps. The shrinking was a most delicate operation. The gun, without jacket, weighs 102,000 pounds, the jacket 76,000, and the difference between outside radius of the gun itself and inside radius of the jacket after it has been heated is only six one-hundredths of an inch. To lift the 34-ton mass of hot steel out of the furnace, swing it up over the gun and lower it safely into position was not an operation to be attempted by novices. Any inequality in heating, an error of the merest fraction of an inch in measurement, or the least variation of alignment between the axis of the hot jacket and the tube in the pit during the operation of assembling, would have ruined the result of months of preparation.

The 16-inch gun consists of a forged steel tube, 49 feet 6 inches long, on which are first shrunk what are known as the "C" hoops, hollow steel cylinders extending from the muzzle nearly back to the trunnions. Back of the "C" hoops comes the jacket, on the forward end of which is placed the locking ring or "D" hoop. Back of this on the jacket are placed the "A" and "B" hoops. Thus the rear third of the gun is of four thicknesses, the middle of three and the muzzle end of two.

The total weight of the Watervliet gun is 126 tons, its length 49 feet 6 inches, the diameter of the breech 6 feet 2 inches, the bore 16 inches, and the theoretical range 20.76 miles. To attain this range the highest point of its parabolic flight is 5 miles. The total weight of forgings for the gun as received from the steel works was 358,000 pounds. Finished the gun will weigh about 282,000 pounds, leaving 76,000 pounds of steel, which is removed from different parts during manufacture.

The projectile for the gun will be 64 inches long, and require a powder charge of 1,000 pounds. The cost of one round for the gun is \$865. A pressure of 36,000 pounds to the square inch is developed at discharge. The breech mechanism of the gun, as shown by a completed model, is beautifully simple. A few turns of crank just below the breech on the right side does all the work of withdrawing and swinging back the breech block, although the latter weighs a ton.

If everything progresses satisfactorily the new gun will be completed within the year, and will probably be placed in such position in New York Harbor as to command the entrance to the new channel. This great 16-inch rifle is the first of a series of similar gigantic weapons which will be made for the seacoast defenses of the United States. The Endicott Board, which took the whole subject of seacoast defense into consideration a few years ago and drew up recommendations which are now in the main being carried out, came to the conclusion that eighteen of these enormous weapons should be made for the protection of New York. The Endicott Board also recommended that ten 16-inch guns should be mounted at San Francisco, eight at Boston and four at Hampton Roads.

This will be the most powerful piece of ordnance, as is shown by the comparison we recently made between it and foreign guns.

It was intended at first to mount this great rifle in a turret of the Gruson type, of chilled steel of about 33-inch thickness, on a concrete foundation. But Gen. A. R. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance, has now designed a disappearing carriage for this as well as the 12-inch rifles.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Our soldiers stationed in Mindanao have been the object of very decided hostilities. Cable advices say that on April 7 Major Case's battalion of the 40th regiment at Cagayan was attacked by 1,200 insurgents. The rebels were beaten off with a loss of fifty killed and thirty wounded or taken prisoners. Only 150 of the attacking force were riflemen, the rest being bolomen. They swooped down in a howling mass at daylight, surprising and killing three of the sentries. They swarmed the streets in small parties, some bearing scaling ladders, by means of which they attempted to enter the houses. The Americans tumbled out of the barracks and formed in the plaza and companies began sweeping the town. The subsequent street fighting lasted twenty minutes. Twelve of the wounded Americans were put on board the hospital ship Relief. The rebels withdrew to the mountains in great confusion.

Press advices from Manila said that Gen. Young had reported that 300 insurgent riflemen and bolomen attacked the American garrison at Batoc, Province of North Ilocos, on April 16, but were repulsed, losing 106. The Americans had no casualties. Capt. Dodd, with a squadron of the 3d Cav., recently surrounded a village in Benguet Province, Northern Luzon, and surprised 200 insurgents, living in barracks, apparently a recruiting centre for the province. The enemy lost 53 men killed. Our troops also captured 44 men and burned the village. One American was wounded.

Gen. Montenegro, one of the insurgents' best fighters, has surrendered to Col. Smith in the mountains, near Camaling, in the Province of Pangasinan, where, with Gen. Macabulos, he had been trying to reorganize the Filipino army. Col. Smith, with five companies of the 17th Inf., nearly surrounded the force of Montenegro, who, discouraged by the impossibility of making his men stand against the Americans, surrendered. Macabulos escaped.

Fruitless rebel attacks on San Jose, Batangas Province, and Santa Cruz on the Lake, have been reported the last few days.

Insurgents to the number of 300, armed with Mauser rifles and bolos, attacked the town of Batoc, province of Ilocos Norte, April 16. They were repulsed with the loss of 106 killed. The Americans suffered no casualties, according to Lieut.-Col. Howze, 34th Inf., who reported the fight.

Gen. Wheaton and his staff went to San Juan Bautista, Northern Luzon, on April 17 to relieve Gen. MacArthur.

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

National Guardsmen of New York responded promptly to the orders requiring them to report for active duty this week in suppressing lawless Italian strikers at Croton, N. Y., and guarding the great water works there from possible destruction.

The 4th Separate Co. of Yonkers, Capt. Pruyn, and the 11th of Mount Vernon, Capt. Schneider, received orders on Sunday, April 15, to assemble at their armories next morning, turning out with full ranks, and ar-

rived at Croton Dam in command of Major Denike of the 1st Regiment, of which the companies form a part.

Gen. Roe, realizing that a large force was necessary to guard the extensive territory at the scene of disorder, reinforced the two companies by ordering out Squadron A, in command of Major Bridgman, and Troop C, in command of Capt. Debevoise, on April 15, and the 7th Regiment on April 16. During the march of the squadron to Croton the horse of Major Bridgman fell, breaking the Major's leg, and the command of the squadron then devolved upon Capt. Howard G. Badgley.

Col. Appleton of the 7th received an order at 4 P. M., April 16, directing him to assemble his regiment, and at 8 o'clock Companies B, D and F, in command of Major Abrams, were ready for the field, fully armed, and equipped. The battalion left the armory one hour later, the balance of the regiment leaving on the morning of April 17, and like the first battalions, fully equipped, in command of Col. Appleton. The last portion of the regiment was delayed en route to Croton by a railroad smash-up, the surgeons of the regiment attending the injured train hands. No one in the regiment was hurt.

Some 1,200 men were on duty all told, and were so disposed by Gen. Roe as to guard the important works and to prevent interference of strikers with any men desiring to work.

Sergt. Robert Douglas of the 11th Separate Co., while posting guard on the night of April 16, was shot from ambush, and died a few moments later. His assailant was not captured. The Sergeant was an old and respected member of the company, and his death is greatly mourned. Gov. Roosevelt has placed his name on the roll of honor.

That the guard is thoroughly organized and disciplined is shown by the readiness with which the commands ordered on duty assembled at such short notice, and with its tentage and other equipment for the field ready. It is really a record to excite wonderment when it is considered that civilians pursuing their various vocations, in the short space of three or four hours, can suddenly emerge from an armory as State troops for service in the field. The wisdom of Gen. Roe in securing equipment for the guard, making it possible to respond for field duty on short notice, and also the intelligent compliance with orders of officers and men should not be overlooked. With Gen. Roe on duty at Croton were Lieut.-Cols. Olin, Thurston and Hurry, and Majors Holland and Greer of his staff.

The 22d Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was reviewed at its armory April 16 by Adjutant-Gen. Hoffman before a large audience. The regiment was promptly formed by Adjutant Kross into three battalions of four companies of twelve files each in line of masses, and turned over to Col. Bartlett. During the passage of the reviewing party around the lines, the steadiness of the command was very noticeable, and it presented a very handsome appearance. With Gen. Hoffman were Lieut.-Cols. Thurston, Holly and Hurry of Gen. Roe's staff. The 1st Battalion was in command of Major Hotchkiss, the 2d under Major Hart, and the 3d under Capt. Lilliendahl. At the close of the review a handsome bronze trophy was formally presented the regiment by ex-Lieut.-Col. David S. Brown, to be competed for in shooting.

Evening parade, very handsomely performed, concluded the ceremonies, and a very enjoyable dance followed. Among those who received medals for long service were Col. Bartlett, Major Hotchkiss, Capt. Murphy, Chaplain Dummell, Capt. Usher, Lieut. Buck, Lieut. Ringer, Capt. Bell, Capt. Carey, Lieut. Price, Lieut. Turney and Lieut. Dunn.

The New York Evening Post, recalling the days of Fisk and Gould, and contrasting them with the present, says: "It is impossible to conceive, for instance, the 7th regiment to-day choosing an ignorant and disreputable stock-jobber for its colonel, or the President of the United States taking a private steamboat trip with such an oracle to learn his opinions on national finance." This is evidently written under the impression that "Jim" Fisk bore his honors as colonel of the N. G. N. Y. in command of the regiment now commanded by Gen. Daniel Appleton.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The English are suffering from deficiencies in Army administration such as were the occasion of so much scandal in the early stages of our Spanish war. The names of several contractors have been stricken from the lists for dishonest practices, but not until their misdeeds were revealed in the suffering of the troops, and there has been bitter complaint of deficiencies in the commissaries and transportation departments, from which the efficiency of the troops has suffered greatly. Now comes official proclamation of the incapacity of commanding officers, as revealed in the searching criticisms of Lord Roberts upon his subordinates in reports made some time ago, but now for the first time made public. Apparently Gen. Roberts represents the strictly military element of the Army, which, under the influence of Wolseley, has had to give way to court and family influence. The first touch of war has revealed the pinchbeck character of some British military reputations and the attempt now is to reorganize on the lines of a more strict observance of service requirements. But the mischief has been done and Lord Roberts's criticisms came too late to redeem the past or to restore to duty the 23,000 officers and men sacrificed thus far in learning how not to do it.

Except in the advance of preparations for a forward movement by the British, the situation in South Africa remains practically unchanged. Mafeking is still besieged, the Transvaal has not been reached or the territories invaded by the Boers yet relieved of their presence.

Lord Roberts still continues his preparations for an advance, but it is slow work bringing up supplies on a single track road sufficient to furnish the daily food for his army and accumulate a reserve at Bloemfontein as a secondary base. He must be short of railroad cars and the number of animals he has are far less than he requires. Winter clothing and the numerous needs of troops in the field can only be obtained at his advance position by slow degrees. The cavalry mounts must be renewed and difficulties overcome in which excess numbers over the enemy do not count, except it be adversely. The security of his communications must be a constant source of anxiety, as is shown by Lord Roberts's threats to deal severely with disaffected colonists who interfere with them. The greatest lack appears to be that of horses and mules, and they are being gathered from every quarter of Europe and North and South America.

The Boers claim that the number of prisoners in the hands of the English, stated by the Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office on March 25 at 5,000, includes the women and children taken with Gen. Cronje, and that the total of fighting men is 3,500. The number of British prisoners had not been ascertained accurately. At the end of March, however, it was known that 3,466 British officers and men were in the hands of the enemy. Mr. Wyndham said in conclusion that it was not thought

that the time had come to raise the question of exchanging prisoners.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Willie Frances West, wife of Lieut. Horace B. West, U. S. Rev. Cutter Service, and daughter of the Hon. O. F. Clapp of Port Townsend, Washington, died at Indio, Cal., March 1, 1900. A Port Townsend paper, referring to the death, says: "The demise of Mrs. West is particularly pathetic, being the cutting off of a young life in the first bloom of handsome womanhood, happily wedded, well off, and with everything to live for. Mrs. West was the victim of lung trouble, which slowly but surely dragged her down, despite all that leading medical skill, systematic nursing and tender care from loving relatives could do. Senator and Mrs. Clapp and Lieut. West have the sincere sympathy of this community in the touching bereavement which has been visited upon them."

Seth Maxwell Bartow, who died in Washington, D. C., April 11, was a Virginian, was graduated from West Point in 1849, assigned to the infantry, attained the grade of captain in 1857, resigned in 1861 to join the Confederate Army, in which he rose to the rank of brigadier-general.

Mr. Henry A. Glassford, banker, who died in New York, April 11, served from December, 1862, to November, 1865, as acting volunteer lieutenant, U. S. N. He was prominent in Loyal Legion circles.

Mrs. Mary Connelly, who died recently at Moore's Hill, Md., was the mother of the late Lieut. J. H. Connelly, 37th Ind. Vol. Infantry, who sent the message from Kennesaw, October 5, 1864, which gave rise to the hymn, "Hold the Fort."

The body of Thomas B. Wall, private, Co. E, 27th U. S. Vols., who died on November 9 in the Philippines from wounds received in battle, was buried on April 8 in St. Mary's Cemetery, Rosebank, Staten Island, with military honors.

Capt. Albert J. Russell, U. S. A., retired, who died April 15 at Santa Anita, Cal., was graduated from West Point in 1876, promoted to the 10th Cav., afterward transferred to the 7th Cav., and was retired with rank of captain in 1896 for disability incurred in the line of duty. He saw much frontier service and bore the reputation of being a gallant and useful officer. His home was at Marlborough, Conn., but he had been travelling for his health for some time past.

The Rev. W. J. Rutledge, who died April 15 at Jacksonville, Ill., aged 86, is credited with being the first to suggest the formation of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a great friend of President Lincoln, and served during the civil war as chaplain in an Illinois regiment.

James F. Young, who died on April 7 at his home in Bedford, Ky., was the father of Robert H. Young, Captain, U. S. V., and 1st Lieut., U. S. A., retired, and was one of the oldest citizens of Trimble county. He was born in 1812 near Shelbyville, Ky., and returned to Trimble county when ten years of age. Mr. Young was one of the wealthiest men in the county. He leaves four children, two sons and two daughters. One daughter is the wife of Capt. T. D. English of Danville, Ky. The other, who is single, lived with her father.

Survivors of the class which entered the Naval Academy in 1863 will be sorry to hear of the death of Frank Sanger Douty, which occurred in San Francisco on April 11. Mr. Douty spent two years with this class, resigning as midshipman in 1865. He was born in Dover, Maine, in 1847. His father was Calvin S. Douty, who commanded the 1st Maine Cavalry in the Civil War, and was shot while leading a charge in 1862. F. S. Douty, when 13 years old, served under his father as orderly and was often under fire. After resigning from the Naval Academy he took up civil engineering and surveying, and moved to the West. In 1874 he became secretary and treasurer of the Pacific Improvement Company, holding various offices in its interests up to the time of his death. He was also president or an official of several railroads, and member of a number of prominent clubs of San Francisco.

The Comptroller of the Treasury coincides with the opinions of the Secretary of War, which has prevailed since 1893, recognizing acting hospital stewards as holding of grade so designated, and is of an opinion that on his discharge as an acting hospital steward, if entitled to extra pay under the act of March 3, 1899, or to travel pay, the said extra pay or travel pay should be computed at the rate of pay provided for by law for acting hospital stewards, and if retired under the act February 14, 1885, while holding the rank of acting hospital steward, he is entitled thereafter to receive 75 per cent. of the pay and allowances of an acting hospital steward.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, April 17.

Adjutant General, Washington: Death report: Malarial fever—March 15, Clinton G. Pressen, Co. H, 40th Inf.; April 7, Christ Monson, sergeant, Troop I, 4th Cav.; April 10, 1st Lieut. Grant A. White, 33d Inf.; 6 A. M. Tuesday; April 11, James J. Hulliman, Co. G, 37th Inf.

Diarrhoea—April 12, William H. Shewman, artificer, Co. E, 34th Inf.; April 13, George A. Paul, Co. M, 13th Inf. Tubercular Peritonitis—April 2, Frank Southwood, Co. B, 31st Inf. Alcoholism—April 7, William M. South, Co. B, 20th Inf. Suicide—April 6, Frank W. Foster, Co. E, 20th Inf. Measles—April 6, Abner Farthing, Co. B, 32d Vol. Inf.

Shot by sergeant of the guard in self-defence—April 4, William Smith, Co. I, 5th Inf. Tuberculosis—April 3, Frank J. Stone, Co. L, 26th Inf. Nephro Lithiasis—April 7, William M. McCray, Troop G, 11th Cav. Dysentery—March 19, Ralph B. Paterson, Co. M, 26th Inf.; April 10, Philip Gallagher, sergeant, Co. B, 21st Inf.; April 13, William Bowman, Co. D, 29th Vol. Inf.; Edward Hale, Co. A, 21st Inf. Aortic Incompetency—March 21, Willey M. Tudor, Co. A, 23d Inf. Variola—Wilford B. Marian, Co. A, 4th Inf. Typhoid Fever—March 21, Daniel Gillespie, Co. K, 23d Inf.

OTIS.

San Francisco, April 14.

Adjutant General, Washington: Transport Tartar arrived to-day from Manila with Chaplain Bateman, Major Rodman, 30th Inf.; Capt. George, 16th Inf.; Erwin, 4th Cav.; Clayton, 4th Inf.; Beal, 3d Inf.; Lieut. Davis, 4th Cav.; Ballard and Keene, 11th Cav.; Dwyer, 15th Inf.; twenty-five discharged soldiers and one soldier prisoner. Remains transported: 1st Lieut. Jno. B. Galleher, 4th Inf.

BLAFTER.

Havana, April 17, 1900. Death report. 15th, 16th, 17th, Pinar del Rio, Private Harry L. Cronch, G, 7th Cav., murdered on 15th.

WOOD, Commanding. Chicago, April 19, 1900.

Co. G 7th Inf., one officer, one acting assistant surgeon and 102 men left Columbus Barracks at 6 P. M. yesterday for Seattle. BARR, Act. Asst. A. General.

Havana, April 19, 1900. Census returns and electoral law will be published late this afternoon. Election June 15. WOOD, Commanding.

DEATH OF LIEUT. WILLIAM T. SCHENCK.

Knowing the loving memory in which the name of brave young Lieut. Schenck is held by officers and men who served with him and all those who knew him personally, I have made an effort to obtain some particulars of the circumstances connected with his heroic death from letters received from officers of his regiment (the 25th Inf.), and from the official report to the colonel of the regiment.

On the 28th of January last, Lieut. Schenck with 38 scouts, and Lieut. Bates with K Company, were sent to San Marcellino about nine miles from Subig to make a reconnaissance. They camped there for the night and made an early start back to Subig next morning. They halted about five miles northwest of the town at Costellijos, and then proceeded on the main road back, toward Subig. Lieut. Schenck with his scouts was in advance. They were marching in column of two's, and were about to cross a dry creek when a heavy fire was opened upon them from three sides; they were without cover, while the enemy was protected from a return fire. One of the officers in describing the ambush writes: "Schenck was shot in the thigh at the first fire. He ordered his men to return to cover, but fell himself before reaching it. A heavy fire was concentrated on them, and shortly after he was hit a second time and fatally, just above the right eye. He was ever a gallant officer and made a hard fight for it; ordered those in the rear not to fire down the road for fear of killing his own men and was cool and collected. Several times they were charged by greatly larger numbers, but each time his little band began rapid magazine fire and drove them back."

As soon as the firing was heard by Lieut. Bates he double-timed his men in the hot sun to the point of exhaustion two miles or more. They were too late, however, to save the brave young commander. Lieut. Schenck's body was surrounded by a considerable number of bolo and rifle men of the enemy, but they were soon frightened away by the firing of the men of Co. K. Though so severely wounded, Lieut. Schenck had heroically forgotten his own danger and had done his part to the last, as the appearance of the ground about him indicated that he had fired some five or six shots before he fell. Lieut. Bates writes of him:

"Lieut. Schenck was one of the bravest officers I have ever known; he seemed to have no conception of what fear meant, and died a soldier's death with his face toward the enemy. The regular sweeping volleys of Co. K. approaching from Costellijos were a last comrade's salute over his body. Our hearts were with him then as our love and friendship had always been."

It was thought that the fire of Lieut. Schenck's scouts and of the relief party inflicted considerable loss upon the enemy, but exactly to what extent could not, of course, be verified. The body of the gallant young officer was carried carefully from the field and sent the same day by a special warship to Manila, where it was interred with military honors in the National cemetery. Later on in the fall it will be sent home and will finally rest in Arlington.

Many are the tributes paid this brave young soldier; tributes not only of honor, admiration and respect, but also of love and warmest affection. One officer who knew him well, says of him: "Poor Schenck met his death as a soldier and a soldier he was indeed. He had not one single enemy in all the world; none but friends, and good friends. It is needless for me to say that every officer in the regiment who knew him feels his loss most keenly. It should be just a little consolation to know he met his death following the profession he loved, and in the manly, soldierly act of trying to save the lives of the men he commanded."

It is to such fearless, self-sacrificing spirits as these, such brave upholders of the nation's honor that the whole country owes a debt of thanks, as it owes to their bereaved families its deepest and most heartfelt sympathy.

H.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The official correspondence which passed between the British Government and the German Government re the seizures of the Bundesrath and the General affords a very interesting reading. Count Hatzfeldt wrote as follows to Lord Salisbury: "I have the honor to request that orders may be given for the immediate release of the steamers. I am further instructed to request you to cause explicit instructions to be sent to the commanders of British ships in African waters to respect the rules of international law." Lord Salisbury sent instructions for the release of the ships, and then replied: "I received with some surprise a communication from the representative of a Power with whom her Majesty's Government believe themselves to be on the most friendly terms, worded in so abrupt a manner, and couched in language which imputed to her Majesty's naval commanders that they had shown a disrespect to international law and placed unnecessary impediments in the way of neutral commerce."

Twenty-four members of the British Parliament have gone to the front, the British Postmaster-General, who resigned for that purpose, and many others among civilian officials.

Among the reports from South Africa is one to the effect that Mauser bullets are ineffective in checking a charge of cavalry. Horses shot through the lungs and even through the breast were able to gallop 400 yards before they fell.

A rope armored engine is among the curiosities of South Africa. It is an engine protected by rope mantlets manufactured by British sailors and the results from this are said to have been satisfactory though no particulars have been received.

The four British officers who rode beyond the lines on a Quixotic expedition and were so severely handled by the Boers are sharply criticized in the English service paper in spite of the punishment they received, one being killed and the other three wounded. The action of two lieutenant-colonels, a captain and a lieutenant in devoting their energies to an attempt to capture four stray Boers was most unofficer-like. An officer should deliberately risk his life only when the circumstances are such as to justify his taking the risk for the encouragement of his men, or in the proper exercise of his function of command. Lives are to be sacrificed or imperilled only for imperative military reasons. The action of Lieut.-Cols. Crabbe and Codrington, Capt. Trotter and Lieut. Lygon in this instance is illustrative of one of the serious defects in the make-up of the British officer which has been criticized from the days of Wellington until now. "The cavalry of other European armies," said the Duke, "have won victories for their generals, but mine have invariably got me into scrapes." We have illustrations of the foolish audacity in British officers in the charge of the Household Brigade ordered by Lord Uxbridge at Waterloo and the charge of the Light Brigade under Lord Cardigan at Balaklava.

Veterans of the civil war who recall the arduous marches of their campaigns will appreciate this from a Canadian volunteer serving in the Transvaal war, who wrote to the "Canadian Military Gazette" a description of the fighting preceding the capture of Gen. Cronje: "The troops were actually so exhausted after their forced marches and want of food and rest that many of them went to sleep while lying under fire. When searching parties came out at night to bury the dead and bring in the wounded, some were found sound asleep, though not hurt at all. They had not heard any of the signals to retire and had slept for hours." It was not an uncommon thing during the civil war for exhausted men to go to sleep while on their feet and in motion on the march.

Gen. Kelly-Kenny is reported as saying of his South African experiences: "I have been woefully undeceived in many things in this campaign. Men I had thought were splendid fellows, who would have gone anywhere and done anything, have betrayed themselves as the rankest frauds, and those I had expected little from have done great things. War gives you the measure of men in an astonishing way." This is the experience of all wars. There is nothing like war service to take the conceit out of a man and to sift the true from the false. Popular judgments and newspaper praise there counts for but little.

A correspondent of the London "Daily Mail," who is with the Boers, says that they held Lyddite in great dread at first, but after experience with it entirely changed their views, finding that it made terrible holes in the ground, but was not so deadly as they imagined it. Mr. Easton, the "Mail's" correspondent, who is an American, adds: "I was five weeks outside Ladysmith, and during that time hundreds of Lyddite shells fell around the Boers' 'Long Tom.' But I assure you the Boer losses from British rifle fire from Ladysmith were much greater than the casualties from these shells. I picked up many shells after they had burst, and it was generally easy enough to reconstruct them. When they struck soft ground they would break into five or six pieces, but if they came into contact with a rock it was not uncommon for them to simply split into two or three pieces. At Modder Spruit the British batteries opened such a terrific fire on the Boers that it seemed as if hell were let loose. Yet through the shells bursting too high, for hours no casualty occurred in the Boer ranks."

The London "Spectator," in an article on our coming presidential campaign, says: "By rather an odd series of chances it happens that the pivot of the next election will be the relation of the United States to England. The silver section of the Democrats is convinced with some reason that London is devoted to the gold standard, and suspects against reason that it is always paying money to bribe American advocates of the system. Bryan and his supporters will, therefore, desire to discredit England. They will, there is no doubt, say savage things about us, and perhaps pass resolutions in the Democratic convention calling upon the Executive to intervene strongly on behalf of Kruger. We shall have a shower of hard words, and it may be even a difficult and perplexed argument to maintain through Lord Pauncefote and the Foreign Office." The "Spectator" adds that the better opinion of the United States, including a considerable majority of the population, is, on the whole, friendly to the British, that there is no love for the Boers, as Boers, in America any more than there is on the continent of Europe, and that at heart neither nation desires anything except to trade in peace.

A report recently published by the Japanese Minister of Finances shows that Japan spent on the war with China in the twenty-two months from June 1, 1894, to March 21, 1896, \$94,000,000. Of this \$76,000,000 were for the army and \$18,000,000 for the navy. As China paid an indemnity of \$150,000,000, the profit was \$56,000,000.

A system of military automobiles has been put in operation in Senegal by the French Government and a similar system for Madagascar is now under consideration. The Emperor of Germany, who has been considering the subject of the application of the automobile to military purposes, offers a reward of \$20,000 for the vehicle best adapted to the purpose.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We learn that as the result of the publication in the January "Scribner" of the first instalment of J. M. Barrie's "Tommy and Grizel" there was within two months a distinct gain in the circulation of the magazine, and there was a very material increase in the English edition. A further indication of the interest aroused by Mr. Barrie's story was the immediate effort noticeable in the sales of Mr. Barrie's former story, "Sentimental Tommy," of which 100,000 copies have already been sold. To meet the increased demand a new edition, in paper, of 50,000 copies, has just been published. To meet the demand from new subscribers for the numbers containing the first instalments of the story, the publishers have adopted the rather novel plan of printing the first three instalments of "Tommy and Grizel" in pamphlet form, and presenting it to new subscribers, in order that they may have the serial from the beginning.

Any one in want of accurate information about the Philippine Islands can hardly get better data than that contained in Senate document No. 171, which is a compilation of the latest statistics obtainable on the numbers, areas, population, races and tribes, etc., of the islands.

A director of the Standard Oil Company has recently published in "The Independent" an article declaring trusts to be good for the workingman. To the May "Century," Andrew Carnegie contributes an essay, taking the same ground. In this article, which bears the title "Popular Illusions About Trusts," Mr. Carnegie argues that the evils of trusts are generally self-corrective; that no trust can live long unless it secures a virtual monopoly of the commodity it deals in; and that "the only people who have reason to fear trusts are those who trust them." In the same magazine "The Real Danger of Trusts"—their menace to the independence of the individual and the State—will be pointed out in a vigorous editorial.

A "Digest of Recent Decisions, Orders and Rulings Pertaining to Pay of the Army," edited to include Feb. 15, 1900, has been prepared in very convenient form under the direction of the Paymaster General of the Army, by Lieut.-Col. C. C. Sniffen, Deputy Paymaster General, U. S. A., and Major H. L. Rogers, Paymaster, U. S. A. It is published by the Government Printing Office, by authority of the Secretary of War, for the use of the Army. The subject matter is arranged alphabetically under general heads, with every other leaf blank for convenience in entering later decisions, notes, etc. Tables and statistics as to organization of the Army, pay and other matters appear at the end of the volume. It is neatly bound in blue cloth with black leather trimmings.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR THE SERVICES.

New York, April 16, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Having observed various complaints from parties in interest, in the Naval and Military services, concerning what the writers believed to be unfair discrimination against members of the service in matters of life insurance, I have, in order to arrive at something definite and of value in the way of information concerning this matter of vital interest to officers, visited a number of the large companies, not only to ascertain whether the usages complained of were generally prevalent among the companies, but also, if they were, what reasons might be advanced explanatory of the same.

Believing that the matter could most easily and clearly be brought to a focus by presenting certain questions to the companies, I asked them:

First: Do you discriminate against members of the services?

Second: If you do, please tell me why.

In answer to my questions Mr. D. P. Kingsley, Third Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Company, said in substance:

"Of course, like all companies doing business on a sound basis, we classify those belonging to the various services in respect to the surplus earnings accruing to the policies written in that class."

"As to discrimination against members of the service, it has never existed in our company; they are treated in the same way as other applicants in the various civil walks of life, but we do treat war in the light of a disease."

"If a civilian applied to us for insurance while suffering from an attack of pneumonia, we would in all probability refuse his application; if he was but just recovering, if we accepted him at all, it would be with an added premium. So would it be with one suffering not from pneumonia, but from war. If, however, the civilian was insured before he was stricken with disease or the member of the service in time of peace, there would be no added premium, for either of these reasons."

"Of course, all of the companies make different rates for risks in different parts of the world. The rate in China is not the rate in England, nor is the rate charged the resident of the United States the same that is charged the one who lives in Brazil or Guinea. In fact, it is not discrimination to charge different rates for underwriting risks in different parts of the world, but it would be most unjust discrimination against those living in a country with a low rate of mortality to charge them the same rate and classify them with those living in a country with a low rate of mortality, to charge them the same rate and classify them with those living in a country where the death rate was high. The injustice, where any exists, is in writing a policy at a certain apparently fixed rate, but containing perpetual clauses of restriction or reservation, by reason of which an extra premium may be demanded if it becomes necessary to go to some other country or engaged in some different pursuit."

"Not only in the interests of the company, but in fairness to all of the individuals in any particular class, extraordinary conditions must be provided for (if they can possibly be foreseen) by adequate provisions. Whatever may be deemed necessary to do in this direction is done by the New York Life prior to issuing a policy; but a policy once issued in times of peace, there are no reservations, restrictions, or permit requirements, except possibly one single extra premium to cover the risk of a transfer to the tropics. If the insured pays his premiums that is the only requirement of the company to make his policy of full value as soon as it becomes a claim."

"It may not be out of place to state that there was not a naval engagement, involving death, in the late war with Spain, that did not cost the New York Life Insurance Company at least the amount of one policy. Even where there was a fatal accident—a man washed overboard in a storm—the New York Life had a policy to pay."

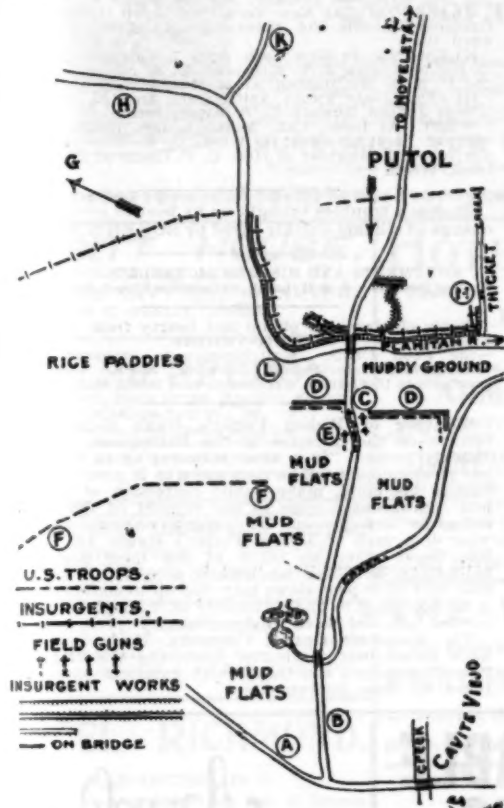
To sum up the whole matter, there seems to be one thing of paramount importance. That is to select a solid company; one with a history demonstrating its ability to live through the financial storms and upheavals which periodically occur in the business world, and which offers a fair contract at a reasonable rate, with such added premium, in certain contingencies, as the manifest interest of the majority of the policy holders in any particular class may demand. Obviously the favored ones under such circumstances are those whose unusually hazardous occupation or contemplated sojourn in an unhealthy climate places them under the ban of the "added premium."

The shortest and simplest policy is the best. This is a proposition that is hardly susceptible of argument, as the whole question of the safety and value of insurance hinges upon the contract. If the company agrees with the individual that in case the individual dies the company will pay to his heirs or designated beneficiary a certain stipulated sum, or will pay to him if he is living at the end of a certain period a certain stipulated sum, provided he pays annually to the company a certain fixed amount by way of premium, this may be looked upon as the simplest and best kind of an agreement. The insured agrees to do a certain thing, and under certain conditions or upon certain culminations the company agrees to do a certain thing; there are no ifs, ands or buts. This is practically the contract which the New York Life Insurance Company gives to all its policy holders. Its last annual report shows that it has an army of 437,776 insurers, carrying \$1,061,871,985 of insurance. The assets of the company amount to \$236,450,348, showing an increase for the year of \$20,505,537. During the year 90,357 new insurances were paid for. The Army and Navy Journal, in a recent issue, said of the company: "Its strength is largely due to the skill of its officers. President McCall learned his trade in the Insurance Department of State, which he entered as a clerk, and after sixteen years' service left as superintendent. He came to the New York Life in 1892, after six years' service as the comptroller of a large company. The other executive officers of the New York Life have had an equally thorough and practical schooling in the active work of the company during the past twenty-five years. In addition to the very large business done and the large increase in insurance in force, the notable events of the year for the company have been the issue of a new policy form which is non-forfeitable and incontestable from date of issue, and the readmission of the company to the Kingdom of Prussia, the requirements for which, both with respect to business methods and securities owned, are the most rigid of any country in the world. The company was thoroughly examined by a Prussian Royal Commission and its admission unanimously recommended."

INSURANCE.

THE BATTLE OF PUTOL.

This was fought on January 7, 1900, in Cavite Province, P. I. The manner in which this battle was gained is well deserving the serious attention of the military student. Four companies ("A," "B," "C" and "D") of the 28th Inf., U. S. Vol., with sixty regimental scouts and a section of Light Battery "F," 5th Art., all under the personal command of Col. Wm. E. Birkhimer, 28th Inf., leaving camp at Binacayan before sunrise on the morning of the action, took the road to Cavite Viejo to find the enemy, it having been reported that he was entrenched at the third bridge on the road from Cavite Viejo to Noveleta, near the village of Putol, Cavite, Province, Island of Luzon. After crossing the first bridge, just beyond Cavite Viejo, the commander, with a view to making a quick and effective flank and rear attack upon the position of the enemy, while the attention of the latter was engaged in front, sent two of his companies down the road shown at (A) in the sketch, while he continued with the remainder of his force along the Noveleta road (B). Upon reaching (C), within about 250 yards of the enemy's works, a hot fire was opened upon the forward scouts and the advance guard. The commanding officer, who rode at the head of the column, ordered the advance troops to cover behind low dikes shown at (D) (D), and personally directed the other troops forward to this line.



Meanwhile, the enemy was pouring in a galling fire, standing up in the trenches and cheering derisively, his bugles repeatedly sounding the charge. It was known that these Cavite troops formed the flower of the insurgent army and that they would fight well. Possessing, as they did, an outnumbering force, they seemed, too, to be confident of victory. A book marked "Journal of Operations," found after the battle on the body of a dead insurgent major, stated that there were four companies in line originally and that reinforcements had been received at 6:30 on the morning of the action and immediately put into position. How greatly the insurgents outnumbered the Americans may be seen from the accompanying sketch. They overlapped the lines of the latter on the right and very greatly on the left.

The 5th Art. gun had accompanied the advance guard, and was early in action to left of the road at (E), firing at a range less than 350 yards. The insurgents had made a deep cut across the road in front of the point where the gun first came into action; but the artillerymen afterwards filled this in sufficiently to get their piece over, to enable them to engage at still closer quarters.

Col. Birkhimer, after waiting in vain for the two companies that had gone to the left to make their presence decisively felt, rode over to the left wing, which he found in the position shown at (F) (F), the men being engaged in firing lying down. Although the enemy extended far beyond his left flank, he ordered the right company of the two, company "C," to advance; and personally directing the left company, company "A" (in which it may be said he was ably seconded by its brave commander), he pushed forward through the enemy's right centre, driving off toward (G) the insurgents on his left. Continuing his advance to (H) he forded the Plamitan River, and then moved by the right flank, and after wading a tributary creek (K), advanced until astride the Noveleta road, the enemy's natural line of retreat. Moving again by the right flank, he came upon the insurgents in the trenches from the rear and stampeded them. Company "C" had now crossed the Plamitan at (L), and added its fire; and the two companies and the scouts at (D) (D), firing to the right oblique, and the piece of artillery pouring in canister in the same direction, a veritable slaughter took place. Sixty-five insurgent dead were found on this part of the field alone, one of the greatest killings of the war. Those who escaped death and wounds fled by a boat bridge at (K) into the thicket beyond.

This battle at Putol took the heart out of the insurgents in Cavite Province; and it is said that so far away as the city of New Cavite the Filipinos retired early to their homes that day and gave themselves up to mourning for their dead.

The troops of the 28th Inf. engaged were well disciplined and well officered and had had a great deal of practice at the target-range; they had never before been under fire, however, but they behaved admirably. The

artillery detachment had been in previous engagements. It was skillfully directed and most effectively performed its duties.

One of the most striking features of the action was the part taken by the commanding officer, who, after getting his right into position, personally led his left forward exposed to an enveloping fire, confident that if he could pierce through and strike the enemy in the trenches from the rear, a decisive advantage would be gained and that he would afterwards have time to deal with the insurgents in the woods to his left, should they attempt to turn. It is this ability to discern the vital elements in a military situation that marks out the real general, and this quality when combined with those heroic gifts which impel to confident personal leadership, such as we see in this engagement, makes victory almost an assured fact in advance.

C. W. FOSTER,
Captain, 6th Art.

LIEUT. EDGAR F. KOEHLER.

To the Editor Army and Navy Journal:

I enclose to you the official report of the death of our beloved brother officer, 1st Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, Adjutant, 2d Battalion, 9th Inf., who was killed by insurgents on March 4, 1900. He died, nobly and gallantly as he had lived, ever facing the foe.

Lieut. Koehler was a graduate of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and a successful practicing lawyer when he determined to enter the military service of his country. He rose from the ranks of the 8th Inf. and was commissioned in the 11th Inf. on October 31, 1894, transferred to the 9th Inf. on the 27th of September, 1897, promoted 1st Lieut. May 12, 1898, and appointed Regimental Adjutant on September 22, 1898. He was relieved as adjutant on account of the Reorganization Act of March 2, 1899, and appointed one of the battalion adjutants. His earliest service bore evidence of that high order of integrity and ability which his later career demonstrated and emphasized.

In the campaign against Santiago de Cuba he was serving as Quartermaster of Wilkoff's immortal 3d brigade of the gallant Gen. Kent's invincible division, and during the action of July 1 acted as aide on the brigade staff.

The writer was an eye witness to that quality of recklessness during which later caused his death. As an aide, retaining his mount throughout the fight, being ever where danger was greatest, he pushed his horse up the heights of Fort San Juan Hill in the face of the Spanish fire, being to the writer's knowledge the only officer in that division to ride up that hill in the face of that fire. His retaining his mount, far from being an act of bravado, was due to his idea of duty; he feeling that he could more properly perform the duties of aide mounted than on foot. His escape at that time was miraculous, but he never mentioned it to the writer except that he said he "felt like a brute taking that poor horse into that scrimmage." For his gallantry on that day he was deservedly recommended for a medal of honor and a brevet. His subsequent service as Brigade Quartermaster on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Adelbert Ames was equally distinguished. Apparently insurmountable obstacles were overcome, his work contributing to the comfort of every man in the brigade and extending to the division. For this service he was urgently recommended for promotion to a captaincy in the Quartermaster's Department. It is doubtful if any officer in that Army Corps was more strongly or deservedly recommended than he for his multitudinous services, distinguished as well for gallantry as for energy and ability.

In the Philippines he was in the advance on Bamban, the strongest position of the insurgents. At Bamban the insurgents had destroyed the railroad bridge and thrown nine locomotives and many cars into the river. Without the aid of tools, but by a wise and judicious use of forces, Lieut. Koehler, assisted by Lieut. Hammond, 9th Inf., raised one of these engines and a freight car and started them towards Tarlac. This was to us of incalculable benefit, being at that time the only locomotive in our possession north of Bamban. Being really a wonderful feat of brains, this service elicited from Gen. MacArthur the following message to Gen. Liscum: "I appreciate Lieut. Koehler's work very much and I hope you will tell Lieut. Koehler so and let the men know it in some appropriate way."

Shortly after Lieut. Koehler was appointed Provost Marshal of Tarlac. In this capacity he fairly outshone himself. His system of secret service was such that only a few days before his death he had accumulated evidence against the President of Tarlac and the head men of each sub-district of such a nature that they are now confined awaiting action on charges involving malfeasance of office, in that they were using their office under the American Government for the furtherance of the insurrection. The crime, committed by an American, would be called treason. To one not knowing the treachery of this people this work will not appear as it does to us who appreciate their wily, cowardly and cut-throat methods.

Lieut. Koehler had been on many daring raids after malefactors and concealed weapons. On information obtained by him the scout was planned in which he lost his life and our country lost one of its noblest sons. Never was a nobler, purer life sacrificed to a country's policy. The country knows not, but we know what has been her loss. His energy, worth and ability were of such an order that despite adverse fortune he would have risen by virtue of those qualifications alone to the fame he justly merited. The personal attributes of his mind and heart attracted friends innumerable, for he gave the love and services of friendship as abundantly as he drew them.

Edgar, having all, possessed the greatest virtue, in that he spoke ill of no man. His passing leaves us inconsolable with grief unspeakable for to know him was to love him.

On March 15, 1899, he was married to Miss Nellie, daughter of Col. and Mrs. W. H. Powell. May God help them to bear their loss. Two of Lieut. Koehler's brothers are in the service in Luzon. Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav. and Lieut. Benj. M. Koehler of the artillery, now captain of a volunteer battery. To them, the aged mother and the devoted wife is extended the sorrowing sympathy of every officer and man of the 9th Infantry.

Though he is gone, his memory will, with us, be ever green, and the pure spirit of this noble hero will be beckoning us on to better things, higher things, until we meet beyond.

We shall not see his like again. God rest his ashes.

L. B. LAWTON.

1st Lieut. and Adj., 1st Battalion, 9th Inf.

Tarlac, P. I., March 7, 1900.

From a report by Capt. John M. Sigworth, 9th Inf., it appears that the death of Lieut. Koehler was the result of an act of indiscretion on his part, of which the natives treacherously took advantage. He was persuaded to

follow one of them, who had agreed to show him where some rifles were hidden. Lieuts. Koehler and Wallace followed an insurgent for a mile over a trail leading into a forest until they came to a bend. At this point the insurgent jumped to one side and escaped. This was immediately followed by some rifle shots fired from a short distance in front. Lieut. Koehler fell on his face, and although mortally wounded, raised himself and emptied his revolver at the insurgents. Lieut. Wallace fired away all his ammunition, and then being unable to see any one, pulled Lieut. Koehler off the trail, made him as comfortable as possible under the circumstances and then ran down the trail to inform Capt. Sigworth what had happened. Lieut. Wallace then joined the mounted detachment which galloped to the rescue of Lieut. Koehler. Before Lieut. Wallace arrived at the place of shooting he was joined by Lieut. Naylor with company H, who had at once been sent in that direction. Lieut. Koehler was found still alive but unable to speak. First aid was rendered and whiskey was given him, but the wound was mortal and he died at 10:30 A. M., just as the barrio was reached.

Along the trail in question there were several stone and bamboo barricades and across the trail leading to the barracks was a line of these barricades extending about fifty yards on either side. Just after the firing had been heard in the direction Lieuts. Koehler and Wallace had gone, the insurgent prisoners under guard made a break to escape. Capt. Sigworth ordered his company to fire upon them, which they did, killing 27 men. All these men had been positively identified as insurgent soldiers. This firing Lieuts. Naylor and Wallace took to be a general attack upon the company in the town. As soon as Lieut. Koehler was wounded Capt. Sigworth sent Sergt. O'Connor, chief of scouts, on the gallop to Tarlac with five other mounted men for the surgeon and ambulance. After Lieut. Koehler had died and was being carried to Tarlac, Lieut. Fraser, 9th Inf., arrived in Tinuba in time to assist in completing the destruction of the place.

Capt. Sigworth says: "I have the honor to urgently recommend that 2d Lieut. George W. Wallace, 9th U. S. Inf., be granted a medal of honor for his most heroic conduct in defending, to the expenditure of his last cartridge, the well beloved, the noble, the heroic Lieut. Koehler. Lieuts. Hammond and Naylor deserve great praise for their efficient work. I also recommend that the following splendid soldiers be granted certificates of merit for their meritorious services, viz.: 1st Sergt. John Maguth, Sergt. Alonso Johnson, Sergt. Quinn and Corporal Townsend, company K; 1st Sergt. Wesley Bickhart, company H, and Sergt. Timothy O'Connor, company E, 9th U. S. Inf."

The London "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "Lord Roberts behind the curtain of the censor, now again closely drawn, is still engaged in the necessary work of recuperating the over-wrought powers of his army, securing his flanks and rear preparatory to an onward move, inspecting his brigades, reorganizing his transport, and forming depots of supply. The long and rapid marches from Paardeburg, with heavy fighting under a tropical sun and without water, were trying almost beyond endurance to the troops. The wear and tear of horseflesh is a serious factor to be faced, and one that will continue in an increasing ratio until the end of the war, as the lines of the advance lengthen out, necessitating, as we have frequently urged, an unstinted and continuous supply of remounts, as well as a substantial increase of the veterinary staff."

The "Southern Review of Commerce" describes an investigation made by it at the instigation of a number of prominent ship owners, in order to ascertain positively where anti-corrosive and anti-fouling composition of real merit could be obtained. Inquiries demonstrated the superiority of the American McInnes Anti-Corrosive and Anti-Fouling Compositions for bottoms of steel and iron ships. These compositions which give the smoothest coating where speed is desired are used by the principal steamship lines and are manufactured only by George N. Gardiner & Son, No. 53 South St., New York, of American materials, and are vastly superior to the English composition.

A new method of creating intense heat in an incredibly short time by the combustion of a chemical compound was tested recently in the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison by Louis Dreyfus of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, agent of Goldschmidt's Chemische-Thermo Industrie of Essen, Germany. Mr. Dreyfus placed a half cupful of a secret chemical in a crucible, covered it with a small quantity of powdered aluminum and then placed a wrench about half an inch thick and six inches long in the crucible. A match was touched to the compound, which blazed up furiously. In five seconds the wrench melted. It is estimated that the heat evolved in the process was 3,000 degrees Centigrade, hitherto considered impossible to reach.

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Mail matter passing between the United States and Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands bears the same rate of postage as matter within the United States. United States postage stamps are valid in either direction. The same rates apply to Cuba where the letters are marked "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of the service to which the writer belongs. Letters from the United States to members of the services in Cuba are charged domestic postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single) 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belong to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

Calmanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Calmanera, to avoid delay and confusion.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 53 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Puerto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers.

The International Express Company, of 53 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamships. Charges: 1 to 5 lbs., \$1 to 10 lbs., \$1.50; 10 to 25 lbs., \$2; over 25 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., 5 cents per pound additional. Special low freight rates on application.

The following steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given: Nippon Maru, April 25; City of Rio Janeiro, May 3; Coptic, May 11; American Maru, May 19; City of Peking, May 29; Gaelic, June 6; Hong Kong Maru, June 14; China, June 22. For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.—Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu from San Francisco as follows: Alameda, May 16; Mariposa, June 12. Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of China, May 7; Empress of India, May 28. For Honolulu and Sydney: Miowara, May 4; Aorangi, June 1.

TO THE SURVIVORS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

To the Officers of the Retired List of the Army:

Comrades: On December 11, 1899, the following bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Hawley, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs; was read twice, referred to the Committee, and ordered printed. It is now in the hands of Senator Proctor, as sub-committee. (We published the bill, S. 1085, on page 742 of our last issue. It places officers of the Army upon the same footing, as regards retirement, with officers of the Navy.)

A careful reading of the bill will show that it will benefit comparatively a small number of officers, to wit: only those who shall have "served in both the Civil and Spanish-American Wars."

It is not necessary to go into details and give accurately the numbers of each class or grade of those thus passed over; each officer who reads can see for himself, and apply the law as it will read, if passed, to his friends, or himself, as the case may be.

To correct the error and consequent injustice, it is proposed to insert after the word "during" the words "the Civil or," so that the reading shall be, "who served with credit during the Civil, or Civil and Spanish-American wars."

If the bill should pass in its present form, it would discriminate especially against those officers, who, after more than thirty years' service (some of them after more than forty) reached the age limit, and though within a few files of promotion, found the law inexorable, and were forced to see those who, with less years, as well as less service, could hold on but a short time, pass them, and retire with the coveted grade. As the law now stands it offers a premium on inability to perform duty. An officer who, not having reached sixty-four years, gets to the head of the list and fails to pass physically—yet gets the grade—he who has, generally, passed more years in the service, and has already suffered by overhauling through regimental promotion, gets another dose of similar medicine, and must submit to its effects.

It is suggested that every officer affected by this bill address either the chairman of the Senate Military Committee, or the Sub-Committee, Senator Proctor, and endeavor to get it acted upon at an early date.

HENRY ROMEYN.

Capt. and Brev.-Maj., U. S. A., Ret.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. H. Benyard, C. E., who was directed to investigate the cost of removing Sheephead Reef and other dangerous ledges of rocks in Echo Bay, has made his report. The original estimate of the cost of improvement was \$38,955.38. The amount expended in 1878 and 1883 was \$22,000, leaving \$16,955.38, which he thinks is a sum sufficient to do the work. The number of vessels which arrive and depart each year exceeds one thousand, and the annual amount of freight shipped and received exceeds in value \$750,000, in view of which the engineer says that it is his opinion that Echo Bay is worthy of improvement by the Government. It is understood that Congressman Underhill, who lives at New Rochelle, and is a member of several of the yacht clubs, will endeavor to secure an appropriation at this session of Congress to complete the improvement.

Aguinaldo and his agents seem to be finding in Paris a channel for giving their statements to the public. The "Revue des Revues" publishes a letter from the Filipino dictator, in which he speaks of numerous excesses which he alleges have been committed by the American troops. He declares that America "cannot wish to go on sacrificing her own sons to spread horror and anguish

among the hearts of the mothers, widows and children." Aguinaldo ought to know that such rhodomontade will not help his cause in the eyes of the world. While seeking liberty he is doing all he can to perpetuate military rule, when a word from him might bring peace to his native country and civil liberty up to the full measure of the natives' ability to use it.

DISINFECTING PLAGUE INFECTED HOUSES.

The best way of disinfecting a house that has contained a plague case is the source of much animated discussion in India. At one time medical men recommended that all houses visited by the epidemic should be burned down. But this energetic mode of stamping out plague, though successful in the burned house, did not destroy the infection lurking in the neighborhood. Plague disinfecting conflagrations are now rarely heard of in India, though detached huts containing infection are still destroyed by fire in some places. In Hawaii there was recently much burning of the infected district. Another idea is kiln-burning, but the excavation for this is too laborious and expensive. Treating the floor with a sprinkling of perchloride solution is another plan proposed. Still another notion is to open up the roofs of dark, infected houses, which are usually made of branches of jungle wood. Then there is the use of lime wash for walls. Sometimes carbolic acid solutions are employed, but they are mostly regarded as feeble agents. Other methods of disinfection are in vogue, and the Plague Commissioner's report is expected to throw some helpful light on the subject.

ROBERT BRUCE WALLACE.

(Col. 37th Vol. Inf. Died March 14, 1900, of wounds received in the Philippines.)

Not in the battle where he won
A hero's deathless fame,
Not in the turmoil of the fight
The final summons came;
From suffering long serenely borne,
His spirit found release,
As sinking into dreamless sleep,
He turned from war to peace.

A paladin he trod the field,
And foremost in the fray,
Led forth the charge against the foe
Upon Calocan's day.
The vengeful ball that pierced him then
Ere he had reached the goal,
Nor even Death's puissant might
Could daunt his gallant soul.

Ne'er braver heart in manlier breast
Beat strong and kind and true,
Nor from a purer loyalty
Its inspiration drew.
His ideals high; the Right and Wrong
Could form in him no truce,
Where dwelt the soul of Wallace,
The heart of Robert Bruce.

Peace to his ashes! let him rest
In that deep, peaceful calm,
Beneath the shadow of the pine,
Who fought beneath the palm.
The shining crests he loved so well
Guard well the soldier's grave;
His mountain-land will cherish long
Its memory of the brave.

W. E. SANDERS.

Helena, Mont., March 28, 1900.

All lovers of delicacies use Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to secure good digestion.

BORN.

FLINT.—At Cambridge, Mass., April 5, 1900, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Grover Flint, U. S. V., a son—grandson of Gen. Cuvier Grover.

MARRIED.

BELKNAP-AVERILL.—At San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1900, Lieut. Reginald E. Belknap, U. S. N., son of Rear-Admiral G. E. Belknap, to Miss Julia Averill.

CARPENTER-CAESAR.—At St. James, New York City, April 17, 1900, Dr. Dudley Newcomb Carpenter, son of Rear-Admiral Chas. C. Carpenter, U. S. N., to Miss Sylvia Caesar, daughter of Mrs. Herman B. Caesar.

STORY-AHERT.—At the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., Mr. John Patten Story, Jr., son of Major J. P. Story, Artillery Inspector, on the staff of Major-Gen. Merritt, to Miss Jane Stone Ahert, daughter of Mr. W. S. Ahert.

DIED.

BARTON.—At Washington, D. C., April 11, 1900, Seth Maxwell Barton, formerly Captain, 1st U. S. Inf., and Brig.-Gen. Confederate Army.

BURGE.—Suddenly, on April 11, 1900, at the Old Sweet Spring, Hinesburg, Vt., Howard H. Burge, aged 69 years, beloved father of Flora B. Booth, wife of Major Charles A. Booth, 6th U. S. Inf.

BURKE.—At Quincy, Ill., April 12, 1900, Martin Burke, Superintendent National Cemetery.

EATON.—On Saturday, April 14, 1900, Elizabeth Eaton, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Eaton, U. S. A., and sister of Mrs. La Rhett L. Livingston. Services were held at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Sidney E. Stuart, 1823 19th street, on Monday, April 16.

GLASSFORD.—At New York City, April 11, 1900, W. A. Glassford, Acting Vol. Lieutenant, U. S. N., during the Civil War.

KLEMMANN.—In New York, April 7, Valentine Klemann, father of Ensign J. V. Klemann, U. S. N., at present on the U. S. S. Wilmington, at Montevideo.

RUSSELL.—At Santa Anita, Cal., April 15, 1900, Capt. Albert Judson Russell, U. S. Army, retired.

WEST.—At Indio, Cal., March 1, 1900, Nellie Frances, wife of Lieut. Horace B. West, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, and daughter of Hon. C. F. Clapp of Fort Townsend, Wash.

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Speaking of Bishop Potter's frank declaration of opinion on the question of the Philippines, "Harper's Weekly" says: "It is most encouraging to find among our most eminent public men one who is great enough to change his mind, make public confession of his error, and courageously come to the support of those whose doings he once opposed. Of course no one expected otherwise of a man of Bishop Potter's stamp, but in days like these, when so many of our most useful men potentially have become useless actually, through the fear that their past views may rise up to confound them, it is refreshing to find so notable an example of courage as that afforded us by Bishop Potter."

The Rochester Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y., have issued new catalogues describing the "Ray" and "Poco" cameras, illustrated with excellent photographs taken by these instruments.

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According to a statement prepared by Gen. Corbin of our forces in the Philippines, on April 1, there were on that date 63,585 officers and men there, being an increase of 308 since March 1. This is due to the arrival of recruits, mainly members of the hospital corps and other staff departments. The total of the general officers and staff is 2,730, of whom 2,610 are regulars and 120 volunteers. There are fifteen general officers, of whom all but one (Young) are classed as volunteers. The total cavalry force is 3,507, of which 2,411 are regulars and 1,096 volunteers. There are three regiments of cavalry, of which one is made up of volunteers. There are five regiments of artillery, all regulars, and numbering 2,228 officers and men. There are 41 regiments of infantry, aggregating 55,120 officers and men, of which 24,133 are regulars and 30,987 volunteers. Including all classes, there are 31,382 regulars,

of which number 968 are officers and 30,414 enlisted men, and 32,203 volunteers, 1,536 officers and 30,667 enlisted men.

The Navy Department has received a report from Capt. Tilley, commanding the Abarenda, setting out the advantages possessed by the harbor of Pago Pago, which is now being equipped as a United States naval station, as illustrated in a critical experience of that vessel when driven out of Apia by a heavy gale, he entered the harbor of Pago Pago, with the U. S. S. Abarenda, and found it as smooth as a pond. This is also the experience of other vessels he names.

The Secretary of War has forwarded to Congress the report of a Board of Engineers and architects in favor of the construction of a bridge across the Potomac river from Washington to Arlington, "as a memorial to

American patriotism." It is estimated the bridge will cost \$4,800,000.

Representative Richardson has introduced the following resolution: "That this House view with deep interest the heroic struggle of the Republic of South Africa to maintain their existence, and hereby tender them our most profound sympathy in their unequal but gallant contest."

Comparatively Easy.—The genius of the Anglo-Saxon race laughed lightly as it encountered the barbed-wire fortifications. "They are nothing compared to red tape!" sneered the virile entity, stalking steadfastly forward. As for the Boer, he could only tremble at this demonstration of his foe's preparedness.—(Detroit Journal.)

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Dr. Joseph Holt, late President of the Board of Health of the City of New Orleans, La., says of

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Willets Point, N. Y., April 2, 1900. Sealed proposals, addressed Major John G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., for furnishing mushroom anchors and iron coupling boxes, will be received here until 12 M., May 7, 1900, and then opened. Samples to be seen here.

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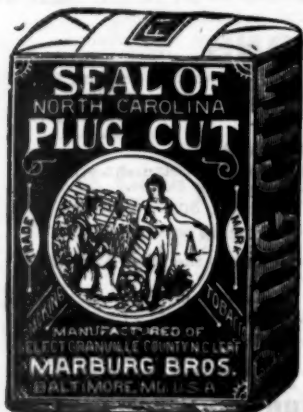
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